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Stunned, Amsterdam Sifts Clues and Counts Its Dead



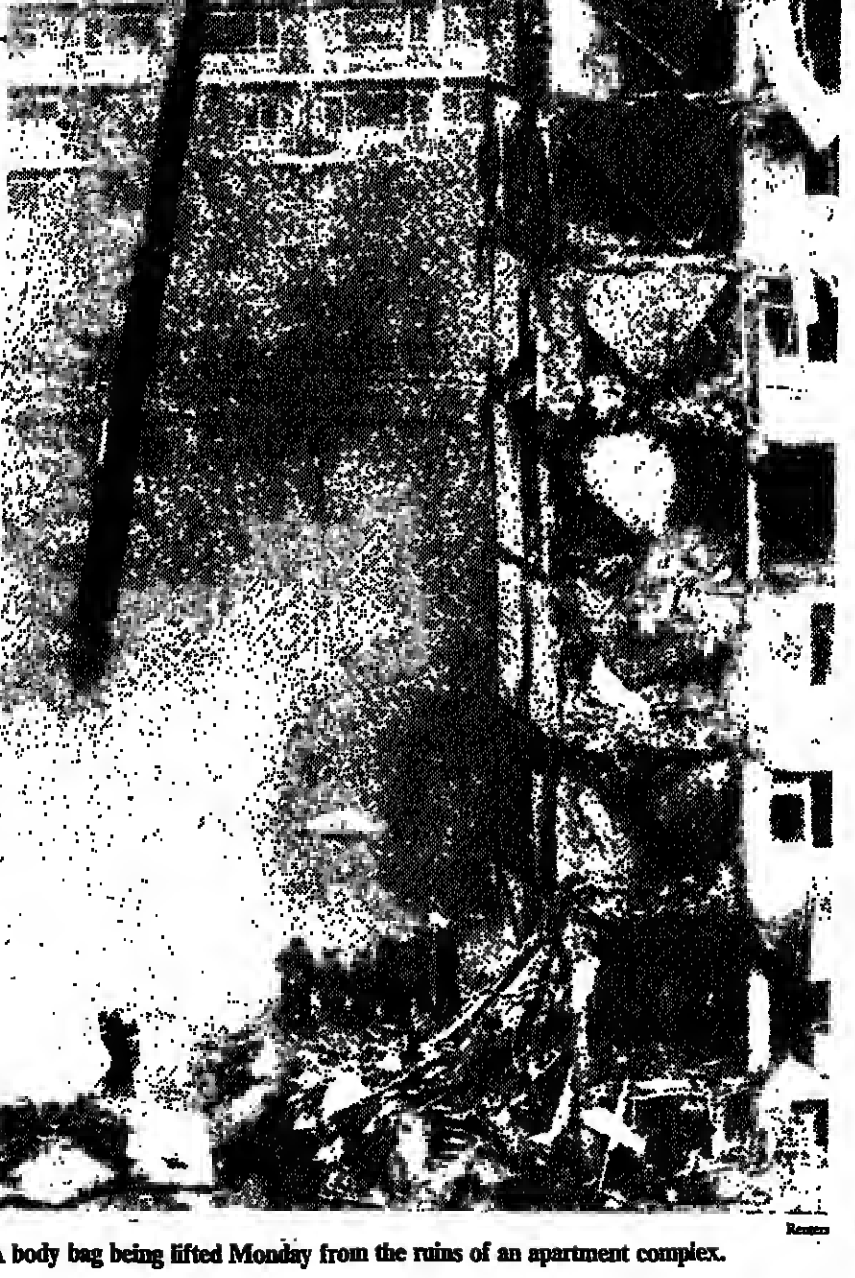
Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands viewing wreckage Monday from the jet that crashed into apartment blocks outside Amsterdam.

250 Missing Where Jet Hit

By Steve Vogel Washington Post Service AMSTERDAM — With a cold wind whipping up the ashes, Dutch fire fighters searched Monday through a huge mound of rubble for the bodies of more than 200 people missing after an Israeli cargo jet crashed into a suburban apartment complex.

A Futile Struggle, Then 'Going Down'

AMSTERDAM — The pilot of the Israeli cargo jet that crashed in a crowded Amsterdam suburb struggled for nine minutes to steer his plane to safety before finally radioing that he was "going down," officials said Monday.



A body bag being lifted Monday from the ruins of an apartment complex.

Markets Off Sharply In Deepening Gloom

London Falls 4% as Pound Plunges, Dow Recovers to Lose Only 21 Points

By Tom Redburn International Herald Tribune A new wave of currency turmoil washing over Europe amid fresh worries about the stability of the U.S. economy sent stock markets tumbling across the industrial world Monday.

Nauru Mouse Roars at Japan Over Plutonium Ship

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service TOKYO — As president of one of the world's tiniest nations, Bernard Dowiyogo of the Republic of Nauru usually follows a simple rule of economic and foreign policy in the Pacific: Stay out of Japan's way.

nations telling Japan to keep the largest safflit of plutonium in history out of their territorial waters. They are also demanding that Tokyn end the secrecy surrounding the shipments, which may begin in just a few weeks.

Kiosk Bundestag to Debate the Violence

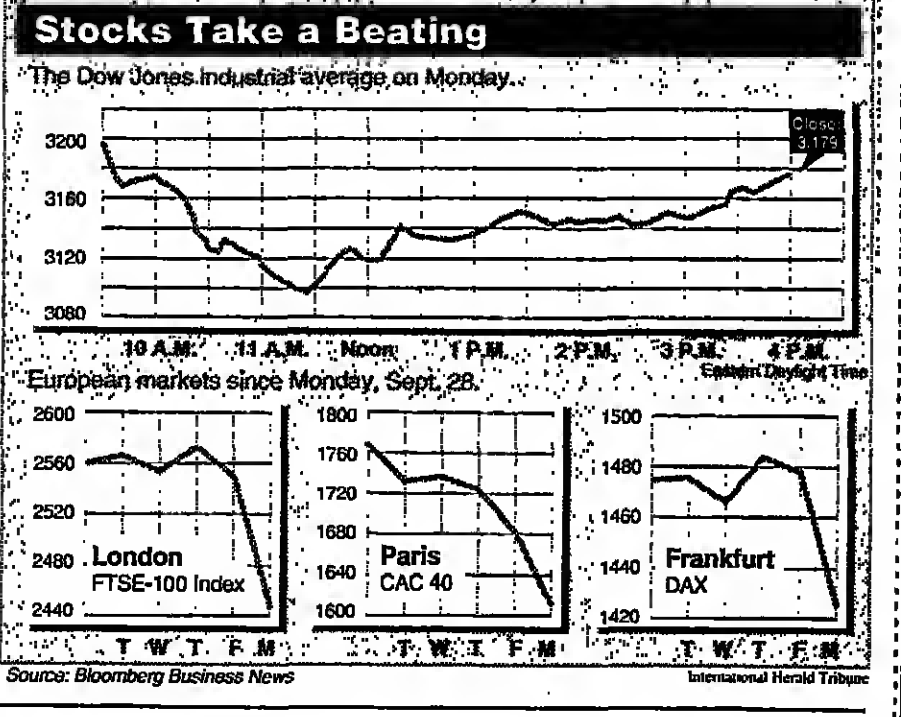
BONN (AFP) — The German parliament scheduled an extraordinary debate on rightist violence Monday after four more hostels for foreigners were attacked by suspected neo-Nazi youths and an aid office for former Soviet Jews was ransacked.

De la Renta in Paris? Designer Wavers on Balmain Offer

By Suzy Menkes International Herald Tribune MILAN — In a move that would rock fashion's ivory tower and stun the international fashion world, Oscar de la Renta said Monday he had been asked to join the Paris couture house Balmain, but had not made up his mind.

Mother Tongue Speaks to U.S. Readers

By Deirdre Carmody New York Times Service NEW YORK — In 1984, as the world must know by now, Tina Brown, editor of The Tatler, left London to come to New York and take over as editor of Vanity Fair.



The Bottom Line for Bush: 'Possible but Not Probable'

By Ann Devroy and Dan Balz Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — As the presidential campaign enters its final month, the arithmetic grows more difficult for President George Bush.

A Democratic Kuwait? Postwar Vote Revives 30-Year Fight

Opposition Seeks Curbs On the Emir

By Chris Hedges
New York Times Service

KUWAIT — Kuwait on Monday held its first national election since the Gulf War, reopening a 30-year battle between the political opposition and the emirate's ruling family over how democratic the nation will be.

The United States and other nations that sent forces to drive Iraqi troops out of Kuwait last year have pressed the ruling family to establish a more representative system. They are uneasy that Western troops spilled their blood to reinstate a government perceived as cavalier about democratic values.

But the election for the 50-seat National Assembly is hardly democratic in the Western sense. Women are denied the vote. And only men aged 21 or over whose families have been in the emirate since before 1921 — 81,400 of Kuwait's 606,000 nationals — can cast ballots for the 278 candidates.

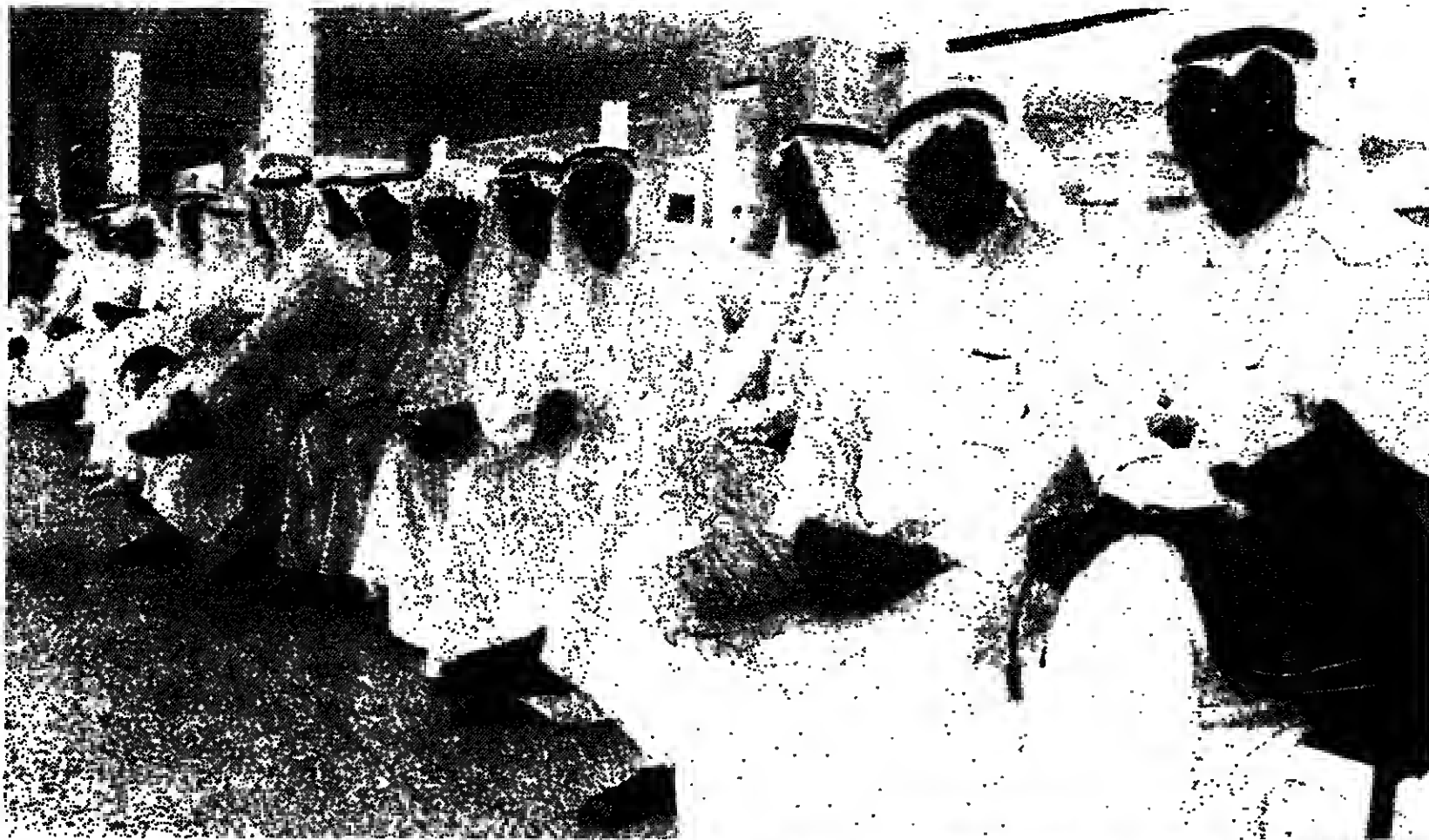
Opposition leaders are campaigning on the same demands that prompted the emir, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al Sabah, to shut down the last assembly in 1986 and suspend the constitution.

Among other things, they are seeking an investigation into the use of public funds and independent judicial, executive and legislative branches of government.

"The demands of the opposition, as they did in the past, threaten not only the prestige but the power of the Sabah family," a Western diplomat said. "The formation of a new parliament is the prelude to a clash with the royal family."

Many Kuwaitis have soured on the nation's leadership over the decade of the Iraqi invasion of 1990, which saw the ruling family flee the country for posh accommodations in Saudi Arabia or Europe, and over a series of scandals involving billions of dollars of public funds.

Opposition candidates, many of whom sat in the last National Assembly, can draw crowds of 2,000



Kuwaitis waiting to vote Monday in the country's first national election since the Gulf War. There were 278 candidates running for the 50 seats in the National Assembly.

people at political gatherings. The distaste for the secretive rule of the Sabahs is such that even those widely considered to be pro-government candidates contend that they are independent.

"If you label any candidate as pro-government, it is considered an insult," said Adnan Abdul Samad, who is running on the National Islamic Coalition slate.

The six opposition blocs, which include four religious groups, are calling for a complete restoration of the constitution.

The charter gave the National Assembly rights that did not exist in other Gulf states, including the ability to initiate and veto laws and to question and remove ministers.

The opposition candidates also want a government free from the control of the emir, an accounting

of public spending and an investigation into how the government responded to the Iraqi invasion.

Election campaigning, although directed only at the 13 percent of the populace that can vote, is a costly and elaborate business.

Candidates hold *dhawajis*, traditional gatherings in which families open their homes to friends and visitors each evening.

Western diplomats and opposition candidates contend that many government-backed candidates simply dole out money and favors to constituents for votes, a charge the government denies.

There are no polls, but the government is expected to fill the assembly with enough friendly candidates for a majority. Opposition leaders say that if they gain 10 or 15 seats, they can begin the drive

Iraq Offers War Damages

BAGHDAD — Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz said in an interview published Monday that Iraq was prepared to pay war reparations and to cover the costs of United Nations inspection teams supervising the destruction of Iraqi weapon systems. But he repeated that Baghdad rejected the conditions attached to Security Council resolutions that allow Iraq to resume oil sales under UN supervision.

Ah Thawra, the newspaper of the governing Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, quoted Mr. Aziz as saying, "Iraq basically has not objected to the idea of selling oil to meet the necessary humanitarian and civilian needs and has not objected to the Security Council's resolution to deduct a high percentage" for what he called "the so-called reparations fund and UN costs."

But, commenting on recent UN resolutions to seize frozen Iraqi oil assets and money, he said the country would reject any humiliating conditions that infringe its national sovereignty.

WORLD BRIEFS

Court to Rule on Return of Haitians

WASHINGTON (Combined Dispatches) — The Supreme Court on Monday said it would rule on the U.S. government's policy of returning Haitian refugees at sea and forcibly returning them to Haiti without considering their reasons for fleeing.

The court agreed to hear oral arguments in the case stemming from President George Bush's order on May 24 that Haitians rescued at sea by the U.S. Coast Guard must be taken directly back to Haiti. A decision in the case, which raises the issue of whether U.S. laws protect refugees before they reach U.S. territory, is not expected until early next year.

In other actions, the court rejected a claim that U.S. reparations to Japanese-Americans interned during World War II unconscionably denied payment to others because of their race. The court, without comment, refused to hear an appeal by a man who said he was introduced to a child with his German father but was excluded from the 1988 program. In another case, Anton Baumann, an 81-year-old Wisconsin man accused of serving as a guard at two Nazi concentration camps, lost his bid to stave off deportation. (Reuters)

Sudan, Short of Food, Offers Iraq Beef

UNITED NATIONS, New York (WP) — The government of Sudan has proposed exporting 20,000 tons of frozen beef to Iraq in an apparent show of solidarity with Saddam Hussein even though millions of Sudan's own people face a food crisis, according to officials here.

The proposal was made despite estimates by the World Food Program that Sudan needs 635,000 tons of food aid this year. When asked to explain the sale, a Sudanese spokesman said the decision had been made by "the top-most authorities" of his country and that Sudanese diplomats at the United Nations were simply carrying out instructions. But he added, "We have plenty of livestock to feed the whole of Africa."

The government has barred most aid flights to the mainly Christian and animist south, where roughly 4 million Sudanese face starvation as a result of war and drought. A relief official estimated that 3 million people in the north had also been targeted for international relief.

Russian Court Summons Gorbachev

MOSCOW (AFP) — Russia's Constitutional Court on Monday summoned the former Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, to testify Wednesday at the trial here of the former Communist Party.

Valeri Zorkin, the court's president, also fined Mr. Gorbachev, the party's former general secretary, 100 rubles for his previous refusal to testify in the case about the mid-1980s of the party.

Earlier Monday, Mr. Gorbachev had denounced as "illegal" a trial ban imposed on him by the court on Thursday. He has refused since May 6 to participate in the proceedings, asserting that the case is a political maneuver aimed at discrediting him.

Cambodia Opens Voter Registration

PHNOM PENH (Reuters) — Cambodians began registering Monday for the country's first free elections after two decades of war, political upheaval and rule by authoritarian governments.

United Nations officials, including policemen from the multinational peacekeeping force, monitored the registration. The election for 120 National Assembly seats, scheduled for May, is the centerpiece of the ambitious UN plan to rebuild the country.

Representatives of seven political parties also oversaw the registration process. Missing were the Khmer Rouge, the strongest guerrilla faction, which is refusing to honor a peace accord signed in Paris a year ago.

Brunei's Sultan Urges Political Unity

BANDAR SERI BEGAWAN, Brunei (Reuters) — Brunei's absolute monarch, Sultan Muda Hassanal Bolkiah, celebrated 25 years of his rule in grand style Monday and urged his subjects to unite behind him politically.

The sultan, 46, presided over a glittering ceremony steeped in ancient Malay-Islamic rites in the cavernous Throne Room of his gold-domed palace, the world's largest. The ceremony was attended by kings, princes and political leaders from the region.

The sultan also announced a personal donation of \$1 million to the "betrayed and oppressed" Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina who have come under attack from ethnic Serbs. In his speech, he stressed unity with his predominantly Muslim people. "We are capable of facing the future by placing priority on unity between the ruler and the people," he said.

For the Record

The Slovak and Czech prime ministers will meet Tuesday to improve relations before Czechoslovakia breaks up into two independent states. The Slovak official, Vladimir Meciar, refused over the weekend to attend a previously scheduled Tuesday meeting to discuss draft agreements on a customs union and currency. Instead, he and Vaclav Klaus agreed to meet as leaders of their respective parties. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Oil slicks have hit resort islands off Malaysia's northwestern coast. The oil is believed to have come from the Liberian-registered tanker *Nagasaki Spirit*, which collided last month with the Panamanian-registered container ship *Ocean Blessing*, a senior government official said Monday. The tanker released about 12,000 tons of crude oil. (Reuters)

USAir mechanics began a strike Monday after failing to reach an agreement with management on a new contract. USAir, which operates 2,700 flights a day, said it had cut its flights by 40 percent. A spokesman said shuttle and commuter flights would not be affected. (Reuters)

Two people died, roads were flooded and St. Mark's Square in Venice was left knee-deep in water as storms swept Italy over the weekend. In the southern Apulia region, a man was killed when winds blew a tree onto his car, and a woman died when her car was swept into the sea. (Reuters)

The Weather

Forecast for Wednesday through Friday

North America: New York City and Washington, D.C., will have sunny weather with some clouds each day Wednesday through Friday with comfortable temperatures and cool nights. A shower may occur in Chicago Wednesday, then Thursday and Friday will be tranquil. Atlanta will be nice late this week.

Europe: Dry weather will return to western Europe as much-needed sunshine and milder temperatures return to the continent. Europe will be sunny and warm for the most part. Showers will dampen Portugal and Spain. Scandinavia will turn colder by Friday.

Asia: Japan and Korea will remain cool into the fall. In Korea, Wednesday and in Japan by Thursday, rain will peak. Taipei at midweek, Hong Kong will be sunny and tropical warmth a major highlight. Storms each day in Manila, Singapore and Bangkok.

Britain Questions the Use of Allied Airpower Over Bosnia

By William E. Schmidt
New York Times Service

LONDON — While the British say they are helping to draft a United Nations resolution that would bar Serbian combat flights over Bosnia-Herzegovina, policymakers in London are wary about using U.S. or allied warplanes to enforce an air-exclusion zone over the embattled republic.

Among other things, both the British and the French have indicated in recent weeks that they are concerned that U.S. air power could put European troops serving with UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia at greater risk of reprisal attacks from the Serbs. No U.S. troops are serving with the UN forces.

President George Bush has said that the United

States is ready to help enforce an air-exclusion zone if asked by the United Nations to do so, and he has called for a UN resolution barring combat flights over Bosnia. But he has made no specific commitments, about sending U.S. warplanes into action over Bosnia, as they are now deployed in Iraq.

Last month, the foreign ministers of the European Community agreed at a meeting in Britain to support a U.S. proposal to establish such a zone over Bosnia. But the Europeans indicated that they preferred that the zone be monitored from the ground, rather than the air, by stationing UN observers at airports in the former Yugoslav republics.

"The use of U.S. air power has implications for the troops on the ground," said a British Foreign Office spokesman, who added that discussions on the matter

were continuing between the United States, France and Britain.

France has sent about 2,700 troops to serve with UN peacekeepers in Bosnia and Croatia, and Britain will soon send 1,800 troops to Bosnia to help escort relief convoys carrying food and medicine to besieged Muslim communities.

The British said the draft resolution on an air moratorium zone is under discussion in the Security Council and will probably come before the United Nations in about a week. The idea is also under discussion by the parties to the Geneva conference on the former Yugoslav federation.

A spokesman for the Foreign Office said that Britain supported barring combat flights over Bosnia, but urged a "cautious" approach toward a compulsory

ban that would involve the possible deployment of U.S. air power, and particularly any plan allowing the allies to shoot down intruders that stray into the zone, as is the case in northern and southern Iraq.

Both the French and the British have deployed aircraft to support the U.S. warplanes enforcing the air exclusion zone over Iraq.

The French government had no reaction over the weekend to Mr. Bush's willingness to help keep Serbian planes from flying over Bosnia.

Mr. Bush has been under pressure from Bill Clinton, his Democratic challenger, to take a harder line with Serbian forces in Bosnia. But his military advisers, including General Colin L. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, have publicly questioned the idea of military intervention.

Serbs Offer to Halt Bosnian Flights

In Return, the Government Must End Ground Attacks

GENEVA — The leader of the Bosnian Serbs, Radovan Karadzic, said Monday that his rebels were willing to suspend military flights over Bosnia if Muslim-led government forces agreed to make no new offensives on the ground.

Mr. Karadzic had threatened to withdraw from an international peace conference on the former Yugoslavia if the United Nations imposed a military "no-fly" zone over Bosnia, where only the Serbs have an air force.

But after meeting diplomats in Geneva, Mr. Karadzic appeared to back down from that threat Monday, saying it would be up to the Bosnian Serb parliament to respond to any UN resolution.

He added, "We have a compromise solution that we hope to propose to the conference tomorrow: that Serbs give up military flights if Muslims do not make offensives withdraw from the Geneva peace

process in a letter to the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, over the weekend.

He said any "no-fly" zone would "leave wounded Serbs stranded and many civilians without food or supply lines."

President George Bush threw his weight behind the idea of an air-exclusion zone — designed to protect Bosnian civilians from Serbian air attacks — on Friday. It has not yet been decided how such a zone would be enforced.

In Sarajevo, a fierce Serbian barrage of incendiary shells killed at least seven people and set apartment blocks and a hotel ablaze on Monday.

The besieged city's fire chief, Kenan Sulic, said: "All firemen are committed," adding, "this is the worst day since late May when we had 17 buildings burning at once."

The Red Cross in Geneva said Bosnia's warring Muslims, Croats and Serbs had agreed to exchange all civilian and military prisoners by the end of October in a move

that a spokeswoman said was "a great step forward."

Large numbers of Sarajevo children had been dying of starvation by the end of this month unless an international airlift to the city is bolstered immediately, a UN health expert warned earlier Monday in Geneva, two days after the airlift was resumed hesitantly.

The UN adviser, Sir Donald Acheson, said Sarajevo's needs were greater than ever as winter approached. "Unless 240 tons of food get into Sarajevo every day," Sir Donald said, "you will see children dying of starvation by the end of October."

The hotel shelled Monday morning, the Holiday Inn, is used as a base by foreign journalists. It was attacked shortly after Bosnian positions around it were bombed by Serbian forces.

Three floors were set on fire by direct hits from tanks firing incendiary shells, and two members of a French television crew were slightly hurt by flying glass.

The El Al Cargo Jet: Sabotage?

Israel Sends 2 Teams to Investigate Crash

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli officials said Monday that they could not rule out possible sabotage as they sent two teams to Amsterdam to investigate the fiery crash of an El Al cargo plane into an apartment complex.

The officials emphasized that they had no specific reason to suspect sabotage, but added that it had to be included among the possibilities, along with mechanical failure, which some of them considered more likely.

"Every possibility will be checked and looked into," Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said, "because we must find the real reason for the accident that caused tragedy for Israelis and a very large number of Dutch."

"There's a lot of speculation that's taking place," said Nachman Klieman, an El Al spokesman. "I don't think anything has been ruled out."

He said that the plane, a Boeing 747 cargo jet, was "in excellent condition" and that the pilot, Isaac Fuchs, had had "an exemplary record" in his 28 years with the airline.

Captain Fuchs, 59, was one of four Israelis killed in the disaster — three crew members and the wife of an Amsterdam-based security officer for El Al, who was returning to Israel for a visit. She was identified as Anat Solomon, no age given. The other two crew

members were the first officer, Amnon Ohad, 32, and the flight engineer, Gedalya Soffer, 61.

Mr. Klieman dismissed reports in two Israeli newspapers that had quoted unidentified El Al employees as saying that this particular plane was riddled with problems and that three years ago Captain Fuchs had been in a "near-accident" while at the controls of this plane.

One unnamed El Al worker was quoted by the daily *Ma'ariv* as saying that she had flown in the plane many times and that on takeoff "there are horrible vibrations" that "put the fear of God in you." The newspaper *Yedioth Ahronoth* said it had been told by an El Al official in New York, also not identified, that the plane had experienced many failures and was being "squeezed" to the limit.

But Mr. Klieman insisted that the stories were inaccurate. The plane, built in 1979, was the newest of the nine Boeing 747s in the El Al fleet, he said, adding: "It underwent routine maintenance and was in excellent condition."

To join the investigation in the Netherlands, Israel dispatched two teams of engineers and technicians, one representing El Al and led by a company senior vice president, Amos Amir, and the other appointed by the Transport Ministry and led by a former Air Force chief, Amos Lepidot. It could take weeks before the investigators come to any conclusions, said Rafi Harlex, the airline president.

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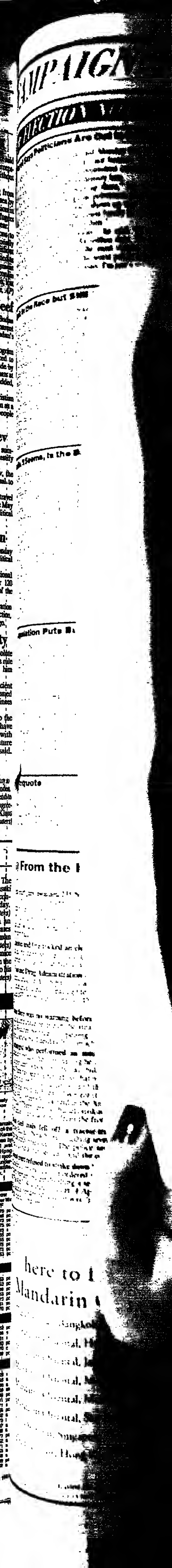
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ELECTION NOTES

Perot Says Politicians Are Out to Destroy Him

WASHINGTON — Ross Perot said Monday that he could not play a spoiler role in the presidential race because "it was already spoiled when I started," and the independent candidate suggested that his political critics were out to destroy him.

"You know the game you all play up there," Mr. Perot said on NBC television. "You know the game politicians play, particularly Republicans, and that is if somebody shows up who is just a good, decent hard-working man with the finest family in the world, step one is that you have to try to destroy him."

"There's no way I can be a spoiler," he said. "It was already spoiled when I started. We had a \$4 trillion debt. We had a \$400 billion deficit this year. We've got the most violent, crime-ridden society in the industrialized world, the worst public schools."

He added, "I'm here as a cleanup man. I'm just a guy showing up with a shovel and a broom." (AP)

Back in the Race but Still Mostly Out of Sight

DALLAS — Ross Perot said he was going to be an unconventional candidate. But so far, his rehabilitation bid for the presidency has been more like a stealth campaign.

Mr. Perot eschewed the traditional political strategy of immediately hitting the hustings after an announcement to take advantage of any increase in public interest and curiosity. Instead, he granted one television interview since re-emerging as a candidate and then retreated to his Dallas home to work on campaign strategy, before appearing Monday on the NBC television "Today" program.

"We're trying to plan out the rest of the month," Mr. Perot's press secretary, Sharon Holman, said in an interview with The Associated Press. "Obviously, this has not been planned for a long time. He just re-entered the race."

His political rivals predict that Mr. Perot's campaign will be based almost exclusively on paid television advertisements, interviews on a few talk shows and almost no personal appearances. (NYT)

Radio, It Seems, Is the Best Place to Be Nasty

NEW YORK — When the new Bush campaign commercial attacking Governor Bill Clinton's credibility went on television, by some measures, the presidential campaign reached a new level of nastiness. By some measures, though, it was already there.

Two weeks ago, the Bush campaign began broadcasting advertisements in Michigan accusing Mr. Clinton of equivocating on everything from his draft history to his position on higher taxes. Those commercials, even more biting in tone than President George Bush's new ones, were broadcast only on radio.

In an era when presidential campaigns are fought primarily on television, radio commercials may seem to be a curiously antique form of weaponry. Yet radio, political analysts say, remains the medium that candidates use for their meanest assaults.

"The conventional wisdom is that radio is the medium where you can be much tougher," said Carter Eskew, a political consultant working on the Clinton campaign. "People listen to the radio in an angry mood, sitting in traffic, as opposed to the escapist mood when they watch TV." (NYT)

Tax Legislation Puts Bush in a Political Bind

WASHINGTON — Congressional negotiators have agreed on a tax bill that offers more than \$27 billion in tax breaks and investment incentives in the next five years, many of them intended to aid depressed cities, help the housing industry and encourage personal savings and industrial investment.

The measure, which the conferees are expected to present to the House and Senate this week, puts President George Bush in a political bind: Should he sign or veto a bill that cuts some taxes and raises others, including some of each proposed by his administration?

Mr. Bush refused on Monday to signal whether he would sign or veto the bill. "I have some real reservations about part of it," he said, "but the problem is they always send me something that has some of the things I want, and then loaded up with, in this instance, taxes." (NYT, AP)

Quote/Unquote

Barbara Bush, responding to a question on the CNN program "Larry King Live" about the national debate over abortion: "I think the issue is that we ought to tell children that sex is, is, death. It is. Promiscuous sex is death. They shouldn't be doing that."

Away From the Hustings

- A federal court jury awarded 235 National Football League players a total of \$30 million in damages from the 28 teams for fixing wages of practice players. The jury said the \$1,000-a-week wage paid to members of six-man developmental squads in the 1989 season was less than they would have earned had they been free to negotiate their own contracts.
- An explosion and fire rocked an electrical power plant in Merom, Indiana, leaving three people missing. A dozen others were rescued by helicopters from atop the burning structure.
- The Food and Drug Administration approved expanded use of an experimental drug for AIDS patients who cannot take AZT or DDI, the two chief drugs used in treating the disease. The drug, stavudine, also called d4T, inhibits progress of the human immunodeficiency virus.
- Because there was no warning before tornadoes struck over the weekend, killing three people in the area of Tampa Bay, Florida, the National Weather Service is opening an inquiry. The state was expected to know by Tuesday how much federal aid it should seek.
- A pathologist who performed an autopsy on John F. Kennedy dismissed conspiracy theories, saying he agreed with two colleagues that the president was killed by two bullets fired from above and behind. There has been speculation that more than one gunman was involved in the 1963 assassination, and that the president was shot from both the front and rear. "We got it right in 1963, and it still stands in 1992," Pierre Finck said in the American Medical Association Journal. "There were two bullets striking from behind, and there is no evidence of any wounds from the front."
- Ten-ton steel coils fell off a tractor-trailer on a highway in downtown Buffalo, New York, crushing several cars and killing four people, the authorities said. The police said the truck apparently swerved to avoid a stopped car, and the coils spilled off.
- A federal court refused to strike down Virginia Military Institute's all-male admissions policy but ordered the state to guarantee rights of women, perhaps by establishing a separate military program for them. The 4th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond said the school's single-gender education was "justified by a legitimate and relevant institutional mission." (AP, Reuters, NYT)



Ross Perot before his television appearance Monday. He said from Dallas that he would not play a spoiler role in the election.

Bush Accuses Clinton Of Seeking Iraq Loans

By Andrew Rosenthal
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Apparently in an attempt to shift some of the political heat over the Bush administration's policies toward Iraq before the Gulf War to Governor Bill Clinton, President George Bush has accused the Democratic presidential nominee of trying to arrange agricultural loans to Baghdad.

In an interview on the CNN program "Larry King Live," Mr. Bush said that he was unaware of any illegal sales of military equipment to Iraq and that it was "falsacious" to suggest that his administration had deliberately built up Iraq's military capability as a counter to Iran, as has been suggested in some published reports.

Pressed further on the issue, which the White House and the Bush campaign have tried hard to keep out of the center of the election debate, Mr. Bush said: "Do you know who wanted to make loans, grain credit loans, and get hold of Mr. Hamdoun, the Iraq ambassador, on grain credits? Governor Clinton. I mean, of course."

But Mr. Bush offered no evidence or even a detailed explanation of his assertion about Mr. Clinton. When Mr. King asked the president whether the Arkansas governor had wanted to arrange loans for Iraq, Mr. Bush replied, "I believe that's the case."

Referring to Nizar Hamdoun, who was then Iraq's ambassador to the United States, Mr. Bush said: "I think he met with him and wanted — you know, was pleased that the U.S. agricultural loans — we were making agricultural loans. We were trying to bring the guy along."

[Mr. Clinton confirmed that he had met the Iraqi envoy six and a half years ago in Little Rock, Arkansas, Reuters reported. He said he did so as a courtesy after a speech in line with the Bush administration's policy at the time of pursuing grain sales to Iraq.]

"This shows you how desperate and pathetic they are," Mr. Clinton said. "They will not take responsibility for what they have done."

Mr. Bush's assertions came in a rambling, hour-long interview broadcast Sunday night. He blamed most of his political troubles on the media and criticized the basketball star Magic Johnson, whose resignation from the president's commission on AIDS was a public-relations blow to the White House, for not attending the panel's meetings regularly enough.

Recovery Near, Bush Says

In the interview, Mr. Bush said that despite the effects of a two-year recession, Americans were better off now in many respects than they were four years ago, with services reported.

Mr. Bush insisted that low inflation and low interest rates had primed the U.S. economy for recovery.

Ronald Reagan used the question, "Are you better off now than you were four years ago?" to devastating effect in 1980 against President Jimmy Carter. Democrats are asking the question of Mr. Bush this year.

Posing the question to himself, Mr. Bush replied: "Well, is a home owner better off than can refinance his home/home at interest rates substantially lower than they were? Is a senior citizen better off or worse off today?" (Reuters, AFP)

Bush a Hero No More in Sluggish Midwest

By Isabel Wilkerson
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — It may be a measure of the economy's dismal performance that stasis is good and that the Middle West, for all its dependence on manufacturing and its all-but-imperceptible growth, is seen as the bright spot in an elusive recovery.

Unemployment in most Midwestern states is below the national average, production outpaces the rest of the nation, however meagerly, and real estate, which never boomed there, has not gone bust.

The weak dollar has meant greater demand abroad for the machinery made here, although the advantages have been tempered by recessions in Europe and Japan. And the region has been spared the pain of most of the cuts in military industries; it never had much of that business to begin with.

This would seem to make the Middle West a safe haven for an incumbent president running on the premise that things are not as bad as they seem.

But in interviews with more than 90 voters in three Rust Belt towns that voted Reagan-Bush in the last elections — Peoria, Illinois; Springfield, Ohio, and Roseville, Michigan — there was anger and ferment over an economy that seems adrift, and disgust with all the presidential candidates.

Teri Bowler and Lynette Randall are two Michigan women with blue-collar husbands, bills backing up and a sinking feeling that things will not get better any time soon. To them, recession is an economist's word. They only know that life is hard and that it was not supposed to be this way with George Bush in the White House.

They both left their Democratic roots to vote for Mr. Bush in 1988, as they had for Ronald Reagan before him. Now, over coffee in Mrs. Randall's Roseville kitchen in the heart of the bellwether county of Macomb, Mrs. Bowler said that Mr. Bush had let her down.

"He didn't do anything I wanted him to do," she said. "I wanted sunshine. I wanted to see the rainbow. The rainbow didn't come. It's like Christmas, and there's nothing under the tree for us with Bush."

People like Mrs. Bowler matter a lot this election season. Many strategists say it is in the Rust Belt states of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin that the election will be won or lost.

These states took a beating in the early 1980s, enduring double-digit unemployment as manufacturers retooled and eliminated jobs.

The region's identity is still bound up in making things — automobiles and bearings, sheet metal and machine tools. People there are wise to the cycles of the economy. They expect layoffs when demand is down; they work overtime when orders pick up.

Nevertheless, people say it is tough to find a job that pays enough to feed a family. Many work two or more jobs and constantly fear layoffs and plant closings. They are angry that they cannot afford a movie or dinner out.

And it does not seem to matter that they may be doing better than people in Massachusetts when they are having trouble paying their bills.

"This is about as good as it gets, and people find it hard to believe," said Diane Swonk, the senior regional economist at First National Bank of Chicago. "We're not the ones at the bottom of the barrel this time. We're doing relatively well, but 'relative' is a dangerous word in this economy."

Midwesterners have watched a

Debates: When And Where

The Associated Press

Following are details on the debate schedule:

Presidential

Oct. 11, St. Louis, Missouri, 7 P.M. eastern daylight time (2300 Greenwich Mean Time), panel of questioners.

Oct. 15, Richmond, Virginia, 9 P.M. (0100 GMT, Oct. 16), a moderator with questions from the audience.

Oct. 19, East Lansing, Michigan, 7 P.M. (2300 GMT), a moderator for first half, panel for the second.

Vice presidential:

Oct. 13, Atlanta, 7 P.M. (2300 GMT), a moderator.

anything to get in. Nobody cares about us. We have to take care of ourselves."

What these people say they want is someone who can fix the economy. They worry about whether Mr. Clinton would do what he says and how much it would cost them. They worry about whether Mr. Bush really understands their misery. And they seem sated on Ross Perot for leaving them the last time.

Patrick Mantel had a pained and heavy look on his face as he sat with a half-dozen fellow Navistar workers on a park bench near their plant in Springfield. They compared check stubs and war stories about the times they had been laid off, and commiserated about the second and third jobs they had taken to help pay the bills. They talked about being dinosaurs.

"I don't see a future," said Mr. Mantel, 29, a Budweiser in one hand, a Marlboro in the other. "I work seven days a week, and I still can't save any money. I got two kids, a wife and a house payment. I don't know what's going to happen with my kids. I don't even know how to plan for them. My future is very unstable."

Over his shoulder-length hair, Mr. Mantel wore an old cap that said, "International," as in International Harvester, Navistar's old incarnation as a farm-equipment manufacturer with 57,000 workers. Restructured in the mid-1980s, it now makes trucks and diesel engines and has 12,000 workers.

For many, all the goodwill Mr. Bush carried during the Gulf War has evaporated.

"He's not a hero like he was then," said Hiram Van Hoese, a retired tool-and-die maker in Springfield who is a Republican. "Look at all those old factories. Those jobs are never coming back."

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Belgium	078-11-00-12	Egypt*	355-5770	Italy	172-1022	San Marino	172-1022
Bolivia	0-800-2222	Finland	9800-102-80	Kenya**	080011	Sweden	020-795-922
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Chile	00*-0316	Germany	0130-0012	Luxembourg	0800-0112	Turkey	99-8001-1177
Colombia	980-16-0001	Greece	00-800-1211	Monaco	19*-00-19	United Kingdom	0800-89-0222
Cyprus	080-90000	Haiti	001-800-444-1234	Netherlands	06*-022-91-22	Uruguay	000-412
Czechoslovakia	00-42-000112	Hungary	00*-800-01411	Norway	050-12912	Vatican City	172-1622
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UPDATE

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Russians Get Capitalism

Last week Russia began issuing every adult and child a voucher worth 10,000 rubles, or about \$50. Next year they will have to decide whether to sell the vouchers for cash, invest them in a mutual fund or use them to buy shares in the thousands of factories being put up for sale.

guered Russians a stake in his market reforms. It is also designed to buy the allegiance of industrial managers, whose privileged status is threatened by market reform.

Foreigners in Germany

The German government, at the second anniversary of unification, continues to struggle with itself over its suddenly high-profile problems with neo-Nazi violence against foreigners.

ees, which coincided with loud calls from the small German Jewish community to treat the outbreaks with the seriousness they deserve.

Bush and Iran-Contra

George Bush claims that when he was vice president he knew very little about the Iran-contra affair. The record shows that he knew plenty. If inclined, he could have opposed the selling of arms to Iran as Bush was falsely claiming ignorance of their fervent objections to the arms deals.

Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and then Secretary of State George Shultz about Mr. Bush's pretense of noninvolvement. Mr. Weinberger complained that Mr. Bush was falsely claiming ignorance of their fervent objections to the arms deals.

Other Comment

Crunch Time for Hong Kong? It is a curious scenario: Security men from Guangdong search a fishing boat for contraband inside Hong Kong waters.

ing over substance in the inner chambers. There is a potential bomb in Governor Patten's much-awaited policy speech to the Legislative Council this week, setting out the extent of political reform.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

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The Duty of the German State Is to Put Out This Fire

By Gideon Rafael

JERUSALEM — An invitation to the Aspen Institute brought me to Berlin two years ago — as it happened, a week after the unification of Germany. Fifty-seven years before I had left the place of my birth and settled in Israel. Back in undivided Berlin, I felt like a stranger, disconnected and disoriented.

world on fire. Everything proceeded methodically from the auto-da-fé of the books to the incineration of the gassed in Auschwitz. A question period followed my lecture. Most of the questions concerned the future of the country. The reactor asked: "How is it possible that now, only a few months after the fall of the Wall, excesses against foreigners can occur? Rowdies chase Vietnamese in the streets, insult Cubans and beat up Africans?"

Ringleaders of Nazi extraction are allowed to roam freely.

social misery and militant agitation were rampant. Hitler's storm troopers marched in the streets. Their opponents, Social Democrats and Communists, marched in the opposite direction. The police held back, and a succession of governments swayed between irresolution in defending the embattled republic and a growing readiness to deliver it to Hitler.

Never let the streets be dominated by the hordes of violence, I said. The organs of state, entrusted with protecting the republic and all living with the new breed of Nazis. Today, two years after reunification, the flames of hatred have flared up again. Fire-bombers attack not only newly arrived asylum seekers from the Balkans but guest workers who have been in Eastern Germany for years. The battle cry "Germany to the Germans — foreigners out!" has resounded again.

Asylum in Question: A Crisis of Fear in Fortress Europe

By Arthur C. Helton

NEW YORK — The chilling images persist. Skinheads chant hate-filled slogans as on-lookers applaud. Foreigners are bused out of their homes. Is this the new world order?

born, in the human chaos that followed World War II. Now the humanitarian underpinnings of these arrangements are being questioned in their birthplace. Europe receives relatively few asylum-seekers — about 7 percent of the world's 17 million refugees, taken principally by Germany, Sweden and France.

Visit Japan, President Yeltsin, and Let's Start Talking at Last

By Takujiro Hamada

TOKYO — Boris Yeltsin's last-minute cancellation of his trip to Japan last month came as a genuine disappointment. Both countries see this as an important opportunity to begin to reconstruct the bilateral relationship in the post-Cold War era.

throughout the Cold War, and we have confidence in our ability to maintain an acceptable level of security. Some myths surrounding the debate over Mr. Yeltsin's visit to Japan and its cancellation should be dispelled. Myth number one is that Russia can somehow pressure Japan by playing a "South Korea card."

A Consumption-Based Income Tax?

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Last week, while that spoonful of silliness called Perot was pondering whether to make of himself a gift to the nation, two of Washington's grown-ups, going against the grain of this political season, said something both radical and sensible.

Unfortunately, the Democratic Party, which will control Congress for the foreseeable future and probably the executive branch for at least four years, is in an intellectual rut. It is wedded to the primitive notion of fairness expressed in Mr. Clinton's banal and ideological desire to increase taxation of high incomes.

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IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Arms Madness

PARIS — A feeling of opposition to the universal increase in military expenditure is manifesting itself in various quarters. Even in Germany, the most military and the best organized and disciplined nation in Europe, loud murmurs are heard.

Pittsburgh newspaper! Apparently the censor regards "the staff" as a purely military body and thought the Herald was burying a formidable military secret. Whether the war is over the censor's exploits will be related. The choice specimens will make even defeated Germany chuckle.

1917: The Censor's Zeal

PARIS — Allusion was made in an editorial note to the number of Americans who have arrived in France of pressed the figures. No statistics, even of civilians, is his wacery. Why be cut out the item he alone knows. At least we hope he knows, but we have some doubt. Recently he cut the statement that a Y.M.C.A. secretary, now in France, was formerly attached to the staff of the "—," a

1942: Aiding the Soviets

WASHINGTON — [From our New York edition:] Summer Welles, Acting Secretary of State, declared today [Oct. 5] that the United States is determined to give to the armies of Soviet Russia all the assistance possible. Commenting on President Joseph V. Stalin's appeal to the Western powers, Mr. Welles promised that both material and physical assistance would be given, but added that the military aspects were problems for other government agencies. The Stalin statement was believed to have been the subject of the conference which President Roosevelt had today with his chief military advisers.

The Cover-Up U... Sinks Still I...

OPINION

As the Cover-Up Unravels, Bush Sinks Still Deeper

By Anthony Lewis

ATLANTA—When a politician tries to cover up his role in a scandal, he may do himself more harm than he would by telling the truth at the start. That was so for Richard Nixon in Watergate. It is turning out the same for George Bush in the Iran-contra affair. From the moment the public learned of the affair, in November 1986, Mr. Bush has maintained that he was not involved—that as vice president he was "out of the loop."

Can anyone now believe that Bush did not know the dealings were about arms for hostages? Can anyone doubt that he lied to the Tower panel about his meeting with Amiram Nir?

meeting in Jerusalem on July 29, 1986, with Amiram Nir, an Israeli official who worked with Oliver North and General Richard Secord in the Iranian dealings. A staff member of the Tower commission, which was set up by President Ronald Reagan to investigate Iran-contra, interviewed Mr. Bush and asked him about that meeting. The staff member summarized Mr. Bush's reply as follows: "Vice President Bush related that his discussion with Mr. Nir was generally about counterterrorism. There was no discussion of specifics relating to arms going to the Iranians."

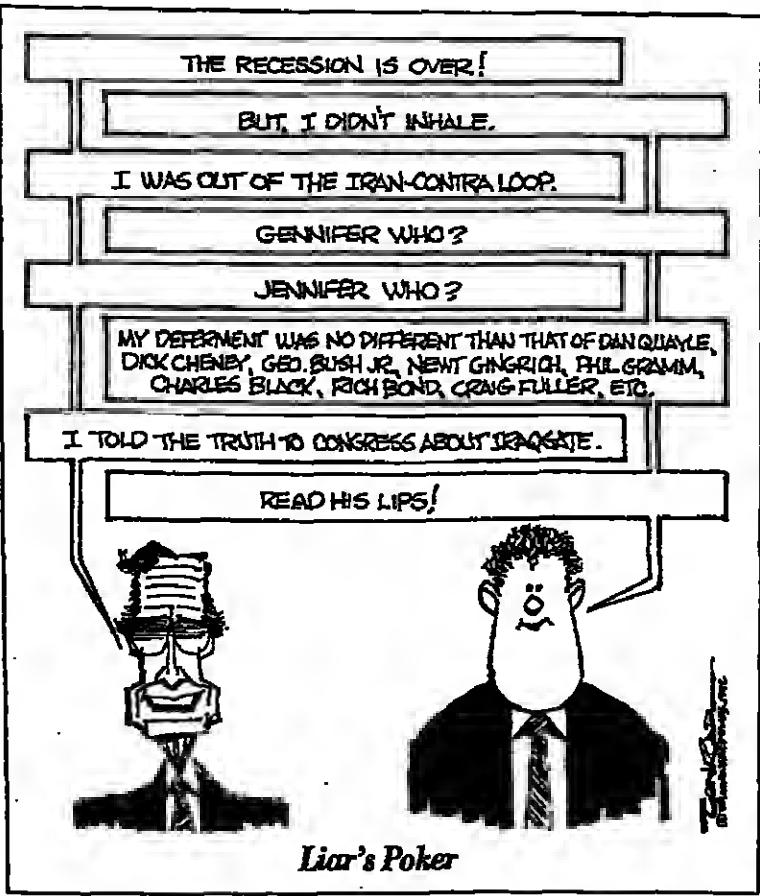
king at

"Fuller skipped the detailed description," Mr. Nir wrote. He said Mr. Fuller had missed a lot because he had not been involved in the Iran operation. (Mr. Fuller actually made the same point in a deposition to Congress's Iran-contra committee. He said Oliver North had asked him to set up the Bush-Nir meeting, saying, "I may not know a lot about the program but the vice president was fully aware of it.")

One American hostage, the Reverend Lawrence Jenco, had been released three days earlier. Mr. Nir told Mr. Bush that was a sign that a sequential deal would work.

President Bush said last month that he had "given every bit of evidence I have to these thousands of investigators." In fact he has testified twice, briefly. He has brushed aside press questions. He has assumed, I believe, that the unraveling of the cover-up would hurt him politically.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.



Liar's Poker

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Bhutanese Refugees

Regarding "Cleaning: The Agony of Bhutan" (Opinion, Sept. 17): Kunda Dini's article is biased. Allow me to give a brief background: Bhutan's population of about 600,000 comprises two broad ethnic groups, the Drukpas of the North, the original inhabitants, and the Lhotshampas of the South, who are recent immigrants of Nepali origin.

There has never been any campaign to "force all citizens to wear the national dress and speak the Dzongkha language." The policy of promoting the national dress and language was endorsed by the southern Bhutanese people in large public meetings.

One Grand Republic

Regarding "Maastricht: Euro-Arrangements Could Explain a 'No' Vote" (Opinion, Sept. 17) by George F. Will: Mr. Will thinks Europeans are incapable of creating a federal political system and advises them to give up trying. He may be right. But I prefer to agree with his great countryman Benjamin Franklin who, one year after the Federal Convention of 1787, wrote to his French friend du Pont de Nemours: "I do not see why you might not in Europe carry the project of good Henry IV into execution, by forming a Federal Union and one Grand Republic of all its different States & Kingdoms, by means of a Convention, for we have many interests to reconcile."

There is no "cultural cleansing." There has never been any campaign to "force all citizens to wear the national dress and speak the Dzongkha language." The policy of promoting the national dress and language was endorsed by the southern Bhutanese people in large public meetings.

Mr. Quayle, I Need Your Advice

By Paulette Mason

NEW YORK—I need some advice. I'm pregnant—15 weeks pregnant. And I'm not married. Please don't think that I do not believe in family values. I do. I am not promiscuous; it's just that I was lonely and I liked this man a lot.

MEANWHILE happen. I never learned this was possible in high school hygiene; we didn't have sex education, just the seven food groups. The man I got pregnant by does not want to have anything to do with me or the child. I want to have the baby; I'm 38 and I am running out of time.

unfair to the child to raise it alone. He is an active Democrat, but he does not think the TV character Murphy Brown is a good role model. "You're not Murphy Brown," he said to me. "You're not a rich independent yuppie who can afford to scoff at conventioo and go it alone. You've been reading too many women's magazines loaded with feminist junk. You barely make a living. How can you support and nurture a child? You don't even have a steady job" (I work free-lance.)

I don't know what to do, I told the doctor. He said it was my choice. He said, 'Nobody likes to get an abortion.'

Hollywood Unpolluted

Regarding "Hollywood Pollution" (Letters, Sept. 22): If Jebb Carolep doesn't like violence and sex in his motion pictures, there are certainly a lot of films out there for him ("Howard's End," "My Girl," "Enchanted April," among others). But as for Mr. Bush "addressing the trash that is coming out of the American entertainment industry," please, no censorship. That would only lead to other nasty little things.

SONAM T. RAEGYE, First Secretary (Press), Royal Bhutanese Embassy, New Delhi.

Finally, I was able to find one insurance company that would insure me and the baby for possible complications. "Boy, am I glad I found you guys," I told the agent. He agreed I was lucky; his company was the only one he knew of that would insure pregnant women.

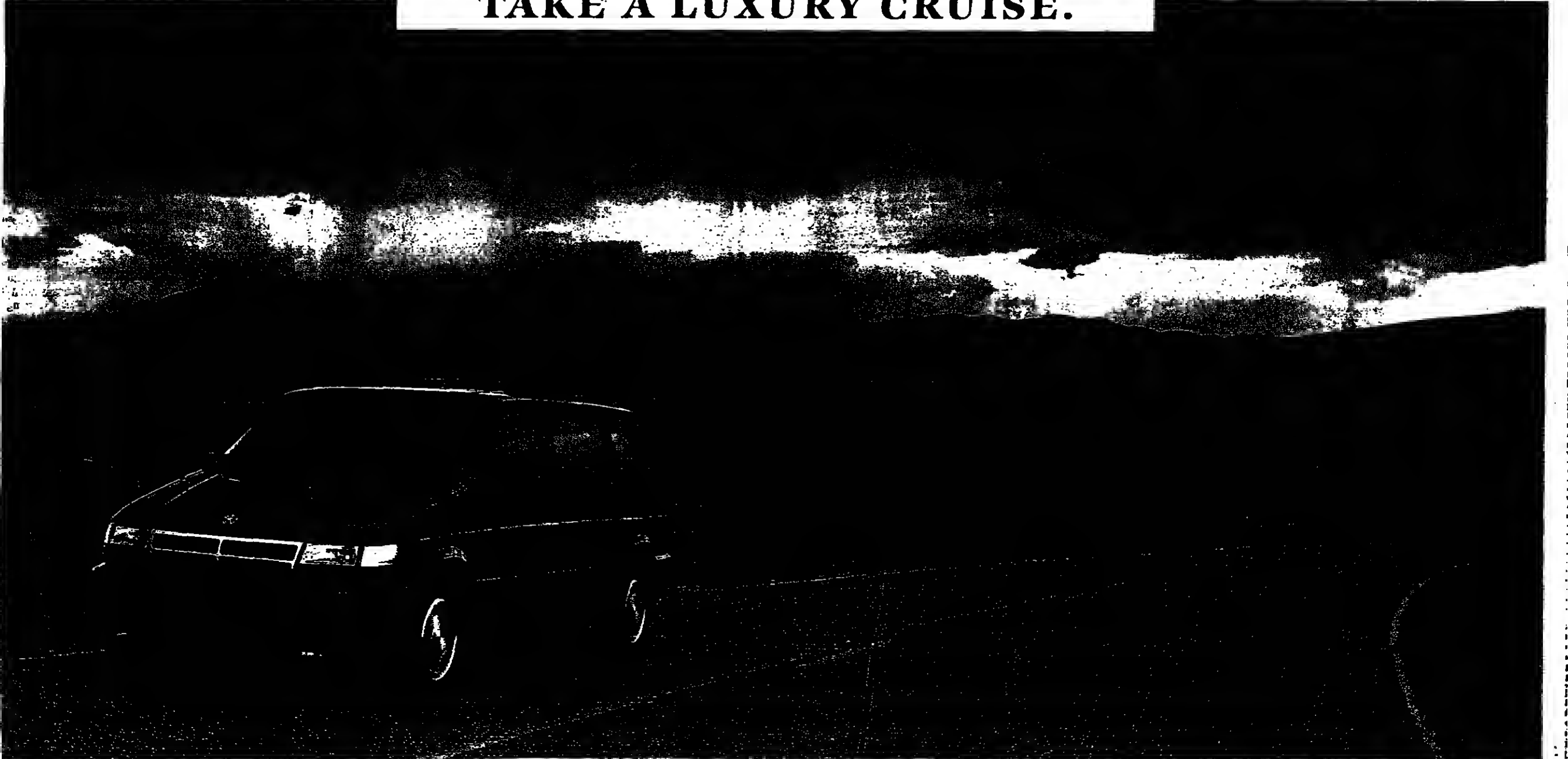
Then I got a brainstorm. I called the Catholic church. I figured it was against abortions and so was I. I asked the woman who answered the phone, Can you help me keep my baby?

On the second day the actual procedure is carried out. The woman undresses, puts on a paper gown, is wheeled into an operating room, her legs are put into stirrups and an anesthesiologist puts her under. When she awakes in the recovery room, her baby is gone. When the doctor explained all this, I started to cry again.

When I think about adoption I think about spending the rest of my life wondering where my baby, the baby I wanted, is, and whether she is happy and how she turned out.

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A Weakened Major Has Tory Skeptics to Win Over on Treaty

By William Schmidt
New York Times Service
LONDON — Prime Minister John Major opens up a new political campaign Tuesday, struggling to regain the confidence of party faithful bitterly divided over his handling of European and economic policy.

With the Conservatives gathering in Brighton for their annual conference, Mr. Major and his cabinet are under severe strain. Public opinion polls released over the weekend show that Mr. Major's popularity has plummeted since the narrow election victory in April, with fewer than one voter in four now approving of his performance.

Continuing rebellion among a small but noisy core of skeptics within his own party, who will use the conference this week to demonstrate their opposition to Britain surrendering any control of its political or economic sovereignty to the European Community.

Europe over the treaty, which the Prime Minister and other European leaders agreed to late last year in the Dutch city of Maastricht.

Wary Ministers Prepare Plan to Curb EC Powers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LUXEMBOURG — European Community foreign ministers have laid the groundwork for a common vision to improve the legislative clout of member states at the expense of the EC institutions, officials said.

clipping the wings of the EC's centralized institutions, especially the EC Commission. The EC's executive issues rules and regulations to members on everything from food standards to working conditions.

The ministers, preparing the Oct. 16 emergency meeting of EC heads of state in Birmingham, England, said they were responding to warnings from reluctant voters in France and Denmark, who are fearful of centralized EC decision-making.

In a letter to Jacques Delors, the president of the EC Commission, Prime Minister John Major, who called the Birmingham meeting, said he wanted the heads of state to agree on "greater consultations by the commission before new legislative proposals come forward."

"The Community should work to reassure the citizens," said the British foreign secretary, Douglas Hurd, who presided at the meeting.

Mr. Major said public concern over the Maastricht treaty in some cases reflected misunderstanding of what the treaty was about.

But officials said next week's summit meeting would not produce decisions on these issues, leaving them to the year-end summit meeting in Edinburgh on Dec. 11-12.

But to address the controversy in Britain and elsewhere, he said the declaration at Birmingham should cover the following points:

However, decisions were put off as the ministers bickered over procedural steps on how to mold the principle into legal, technical texts.

Greater openness in Community business.
More consultation by the EC Commission before making proposals for legislation.
Steps to remove fear of the loss of national identity by making a reality of the concept of subsidiarity, which means taking EC action only when a problem could not be tackled better or as well by national governments.

"It is really tough to find criteria and procedures for subsidiarity," said a German official, who asked not to be identified.

Increasing the appeal of the Maastricht treaty by showing how it benefits citizens: by greater freedom of movement, for example, consular protection, educational exchanges and an improved environment.



Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd of Britain, right, in Luxembourg on Monday, with, from left, two foreign ministers from Eastern Europe, Geza Jeszenszky of Hungary and Krzysztof Skubiszewski of Poland. The EC ministers refused to set a timetable for the two former Communist states, and Czechoslovakia, to join the Community, nor would the ministers promise new trade concessions.

For Australians, No More 'Gongs' From Queen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CANNBERRA — Two centuries of imperial tradition formally ceased Monday when Queen Elizabeth II and Prime Minister Paul Keating agreed to end knightships and other royal honors for Australians.

whidam in 1975 when it established the Order of Australia as an alternative to honors from the former colonial ruler.

For generations, federal and state governments in Australia have recommended to British monarchs that they bestow titles as well as a range of orders and medals on selected citizens.

Most state governments have since adhered to the Australian system, although administrations in Queensland and Tasmania continued to recommend Australians for knightships.

Increasing the appeal of the Maastricht treaty by showing how it benefits citizens: by greater freedom of movement, for example, consular protection, educational exchanges and an improved environment.

The only way for an Australian to be knighted now is if the queen decides to make an award within her own personal order — an honor that is also available to non-Commonwealth citizens.

2 Russian Jets Down Georgian Helicopter, Heating Up Conflict

The Associated Press
TBILISI, Georgia — Russian jets shot down a Georgian military helicopter Monday in the separatist region of Abkhazia, killing two crewmen, the government said.

Dzhaba Ioseliani, said that any Russian soldiers remaining in Georgia after Oct. 15 will be ordered to leave.

The increasing tensions between Georgia and Russia over the Abkhazian conflict brought the two countries closer to open battle, potentially one of the most dangerous confrontations since the collapse of the Soviet Union.

If they refuse, "we'll try to do it by force," said Mr. Ioseliani, one of four members of the State Council's presidium.

The Georgian leader, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, was quoted by the governing State Council's press center as saying, "Somebody wants very much to see a war between Russia and Georgia. In essence, such a war is already under way."

It was not immediately clear whether Mr. Ioseliani's ultimatum would be supported by the other three members of the State Council's presidium, which includes Mr. Shevardnadze.

Mr. Shevardnadze also sought to blame the increasing tension between Russia and Georgia on hard-line elements in the Russian legislature and army, in an obvious effort to show that President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia was not at fault.

The State Council on Saturday decided to transfer military equipment belonging to the former Soviet Army to Georgia's jurisdiction, a move that the Russian defense minister, Pavel Grachev, called a "flagrant breach of earlier accords."

A Georgian leader, meanwhile, gave Russian troops 10 days to leave the country.

Mr. Grachev predicted the decision could provoke fighting between Georgian and Russian forces and asked Mr. Shevardnadze to cancel the order and open talks with Moscow on the status of Russian troops in Georgia.

Neo-Nazi Riposte to Bonn: Assaults in Several Cities

DRESDEN — German rightist youths attacked three hotels for foreign asylum-seekers and beat up customers at a street stall, the police said Monday.

ambi's Support

The violence occurred the day after Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters announced that he would convene a meeting of his 16 state counterparts this week to discuss government plans for a crackdown on neo-Nazi gangs.

about 50 hotel residents defecated themselves with iron bars and clubs and injured 10 skinheads, the spokesman said.

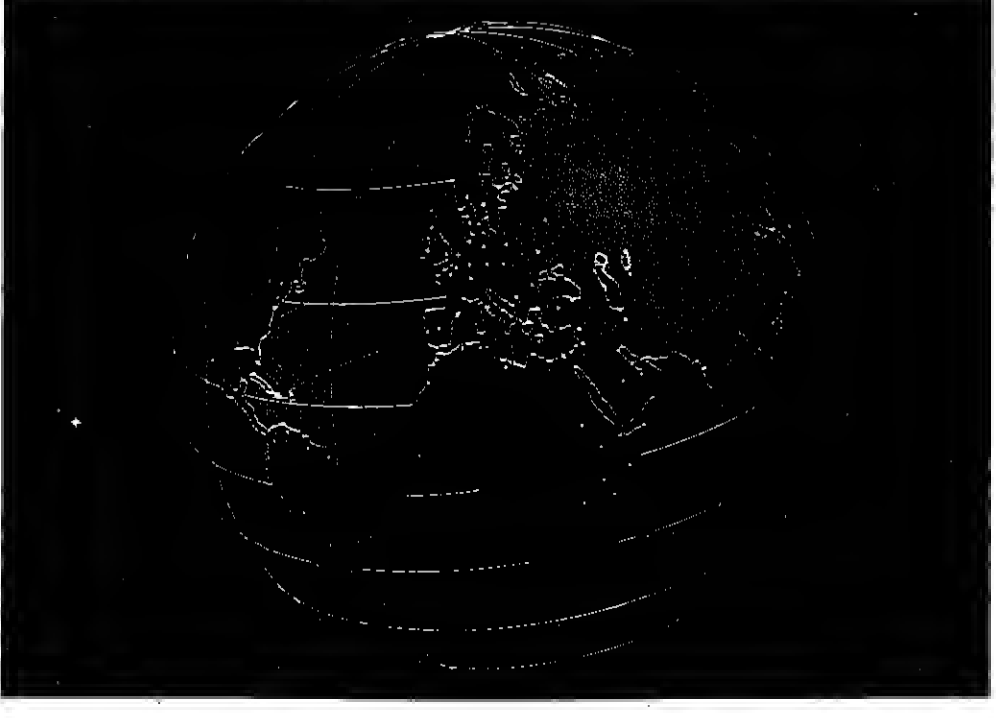
A police spokesman said the most violent incident occurred on Sunday night when 30 skinheads, cheered on by local residents, attacked a hotel in Eilenburg in the eastern state of Saxony.

In another incident on Sunday, foreigners were assaulted in a hotel in the village of Keetz in Mecklenburg-Vorpommern state, the police said.

The police were unable to catch attackers who threw a gasoline bomb into a hotel in Mitteldorf in Saxony. No one was injured in the attack.

About 15 youths assaulted customers at a roadside food stall in the eastern city of Magdeburg, 130 kilometers (80 miles) southwest of Berlin. Two customers were injured and the stall was vandalized before the attackers fled.

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RITES FOR MISSILE VICTIM — Relatives mourning on Monday in Golcuk, Turkey, beside the coffin of one of five sailors killed by a missile accidentally fired last week from the U.S. aircraft carrier Saratoga. Turkish Navy officers tried to console them.

U.S. AIDS Research Focuses on Children: Diversion of Funds From Studies on Adults Is Challenged

By Malcolm Gladwell
WASHINGTON — At the insistence of Congress and over the objections of many researchers, the National Institutes of Health are diverting millions of dollars from research on adult AIDS patients toward studies on children.
As a result, pediatric AIDS now consumes nearly 40 percent of the federal budget for testing new AIDS drugs, despite the fact that fewer than 2 percent of the country's 230,000 AIDS patients are children.
Spending by the National Institutes of Health on new AIDS drugs for children is now 34 times higher per patient than that for adults, to fund the increase, the budgets of medical centers treating adults have been sharply cut.
The shift in resources represents the new political clout of the pediatric AIDS lobby, officials said, as well as Congress's far greater enthusiasm for research to benefit children as opposed to the drug users and gay men who make up the bulk of the AIDS population.
But the diversion of funds, which was mandated by Congress two years ago, has drawn sharp criticism from many AIDS researchers and federal health officials. The way in which AIDS strikes adults and children, they say, is so different that new drugs have to be separately tested in each population, and taking money out of adult programs to fund children's programs only sets back attempts to find successful new therapies for the vast majority of AIDS patients.
'I have nothing against doing research on AIDS in young people,' said Douglas Richman, an AIDS researcher at the University of California at San Diego. 'But what I don't like is that the adult programs have been attacked in order to fund the money for it.'
He added: 'That is a cheap political trick. And Congress doesn't deserve credit for compassion or sympathy for pediatric AIDS by doing it.'
Dr. Anthony S. Fauci, head of the National Institutes of Health's AIDS research effort, said: 'Pediatric research is important. But I think the balance of our spending on it is disproportional. You just have to look at the numbers.'
The dispute follows several years of highly successful lobbying by Elizabeth Glaser, co-founder of the Pediatric AIDS Foundation. Mrs. Glaser, who was infected by the AIDS virus during a blood transfusion and subsequently infected two of her children, persuaded Congress to stipulate in the 1991 appropriations bill for the health institutes that an extra \$22 million exclusively for pediatric research be added to the budget of the AIDS clinical trials program.
She said she thought the funding would be added to the overall budget of the institutes. 'I have never gone and said anything but that this has to be new money,' she said. 'You cannot take money away from these programs, because they don't have enough.'

Reports Fault the Police for Deaths in Brazilian Prison Riot

By James Brooke
New York Times Service
SAO PAULO — After the first visiting day since the worst prison violence in Brazil's history, human rights advocates, religious workers and relatives of inmates related accounts of executions by military policemen and of mutilations by police attack dogs.
With cleanup operations still going on, officials were continuing to deny reporters access to the House of Detention, the largest prison in Latin America. The officials said 111 prisoners died in the violence.
But those who visited the five-story wing on Sunday, where an inmate uprising and police attack took place last week, offered estimates of prisoners killed ranging from 200 to 400. Brazil's worst previous incident of prison violence claimed 32 lives at an adjoining penitentiary in São Paulo in 1987.
'My brother said that prisoners were lying naked on the floor when policemen shot them in the back of the head,' Rogério Wagner Gomes Barros said after visit-

ing the wing. 'He said one man hid under a cell bunk and a policeman just poked his shotgun under the bed and blew him away.'
A human rights worker who toured the prison said he had interviewed at least 100 prisoners and concluded that the official figure of 111 dead was 'very conservative.'
'There were deliberate and systematic executions,' said Paulo Sergio Pinheiro, the local coordinator for Americas Watch, a division of the New York-based Human Rights Watch. 'The police went up shooting. They shot three in one cell, seven in another cell.'
'They liquidated the wounded and shot several prisoners who were forced to carry bodies,' he said, adding that hundreds of prisoners appeared to have been injured. Officials said that 35 inmates had sustained nonfatal wounds.
In an impromptu news conference, Hermes Cruz, a military police colonel, dismissed atrocity reports as 'fantasies.'
He said that during the operation the police had confiscated 13 pistols, 23 metal clubs and 165 knives. He said that a police inquiry would determine how many prisoners had been killed by the police and how many by fellow inmates. Nine of the 32 wounded policemen were injured by gunfire, he said.
Officials said the violence began Friday when a fight between two prisoners became a riot that they said forced inmates to cancel plans for a mass escape on Saturday. Police reinforcements were sent in when guards were unable to contain the violence. Thirty-two police officers were wounded, but none were killed, officials said.
Maria do Rosário Menech, a sectarian lay worker who visited the prison, said that as of Sunday morning bodies were still piled on the third floor, part of a death toll she estimated at 300.
Independent efforts to determine the total were hindered because prison officials shipped truckloads of bodies to different morgues around South America's largest city.
'According to the prisoners, the police came in shooting,' Miss Menech said in front of the prison complex, which houses 7,300 men. 'The men who cried out that they were wounded were given a coup de grace.' She said police dogs had savagely attacked several inmates.
With prison officials unwilling to issue a list of the dead and wounded, surviving prisoners have resorted to signaling their names with white towels to relatives gathered on the street.
The affected wing held 2,076 prisoners, largely first-time offenders and men awaiting trial on lesser charges, like theft.
Two nuns who perform prison pastoral work said that on Saturday morning they had counted 13 bodies of prisoners who had been shot with their hands tied behind their backs.
'There wasn't a gang war, but a massacre,' one nun, Maria Isabel de Oliveira, said, contradicting the official version of events. 'The prisoners said they saw the lights go out and machine guns firing in all directions without stopping.'

Mexico, in Policy Shift, Talks With Castro Foes

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service
MEXICO CITY — In an extraordinary departure from Mexico's tradition of political support for Cuba, President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has met privately with two of the Communist government's most prominent opponents in exile.
A Mexican official and foreign diplomats linked the meetings to efforts by the Salinas administration to win the support of Cuban-American leaders for the North American Free Trade Agreement, which Mexico has negotiated with Canada and the United States.
But senior Mexican officials who confirmed Mr. Salinas's separate sessions in Mexico City with Jorge Mas Canosa, president of the conservative Cuban American National Foundation, and Carlos Alberto Montaner, head of the smaller and somewhat more middle-road Cuban Democratic Platform, said they were also intended as a signal of Mexican support for broad political changes on the island.
'What happens in Cuba is the responsibility of the Cubans,' a senior Mexican official said, echoing the country's longtime principle of noninterference.
Mr. Salinas met with Mr. Mas Canosa on Aug. 4 and with Mr. Montaner on Sept. 13.
Mr. Mas Canosa, perhaps the adversary most hated by President Fidel Castro, did not return calls to his construction company in Miami. Mr. Montaner could not be reached.
The widening of differences between Mexico and Cuba comes at a bad time for Cuba, analysts said. Having lost nearly all the trade and economic support it once received from countries of the former Soviet bloc, Cuba has worked vigorously over the last two years to strengthen its economic and political ties in Latin America.
With the House of Representatives' recent approval of a bill to strengthen the U.S. economic embargo against Cuba, many analysts had expected Mexico's role as a channel for foreign investment and trade to increase.
While Mexico still buys only a tiny fraction of Cuba's exports, the value of Mexican imports jumped from \$7.5 million in 1985 to \$48.9 million in 1990, according to figures of the Mexican Central Bank. Mexican exports to Cuba have fallen from \$118.9 million to \$100.1 million over the same period.

Savimbi's Supporters Pin Hopes on a Second Round of Voting in Angola

The Associated Press
LUANDA, Angola — As the vote tally rose on Monday for the former guerrilla chief Jonas Savimbi, his supporters were asserting that he would force a second-round runoff against President José Eduardo dos Santos, his former foe in a 16-year civil war, in Angola's first free elections.
Mr. dos Santos led with 51.5 percent against 38.7 percent for Mr. Savimbi with votes counted from 83 percent of polling stations. The elections were held last Tuesday and Wednesday.
Remaining votes were shared between nine other candidates.
Mr. Savimbi trailed by 2-to-1 on Saturday, but his vote has surged with late results coming in from his UNITA movement's strongholds in the densely populated central highlands.
If Mr. dos Santos's vote falls below 50 percent he will be forced to a second-round face-off against Mr. Savimbi next month.
The elections result from peace accords signed in May 1991 to end the civil war, which flared into an international conflict involving Cuban and South African combat troops.
In the parliamentary voting, Mr. dos Santos' formerly Marxist MPLA party had 55.6 percent to 32.8 for UNITA.
The figures appeared to guarantee a majority in the new 220-seat parliament for the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, or MPLA, which now proclaims its conversion to democracy, foreign investment and the free market.
As Angola stands on the brink of becoming the latest African nation to switch to democracy, what many citizens dread most is a return to

war if the loser does not accept the results of the vote.
On Saturday, Mr. Savimbi accused the government of rigging the vote, threatened to reject the verdict of international observers and warned of a tough response from UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

The picture's not complete without



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NEW EUROPEAN SECURITY: FROM EAST-WEST CONFRONTATION TO REGIONAL INSTABILITY
ROME, OCTOBER 23, 1992
CO-SPONSORED BY THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE & CORRIERE DELLA SERA
The conference will feature keynote addresses by:
● Giuliano Amato, Prime Minister, Italy
● Salvo Andò, Minister of Defense, Italy
● Emilio Colombo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Italy
● Manfred Wörner, Secretary General, NATO
REGIONAL INSTABILITY: THE NEW ENEMY
Moderator: Joseph Fitchett, Political Correspondent, International Herald Tribune
Union or Fragmentation?
● Hans-Dietrich Genscher, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, Federal Republic of Germany
The New Geopolitics of Europe
● Zbigniew Brzezinski, Counselor, Center for Strategic and International Studies and Professor, Johns Hopkins University
North-South Relations in the Mediterranean: A New Menace?
● Javier Perez de Cuellar, former Secretary-General, United Nations
NEW STRATEGIES FOR STABILITY
The Contribution of NATO in the Search for European Security
● General John M Shalikashvili, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, SHAPE
New Instruments for Collective Security: Efforts to Coordinate NATO, the CSCE, the UN and WEU
● Pierre Lellouche, Advisor to Jacques Chirac, Paris
EAST & WEST SECURITY & CONSENSUS
Moderator: Luigi Calgaris, Defense Correspondent, Independent, Rome
After the Soviet Union
● Alexander Yakovlev, former Advisor to Mikhail Gorbachev
Security in Eastern & Central Europe
● Jiri Dienstbier, former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic
The Defense Industry in the New European Context
● Riccardo Perissich, Director General, Industrial Affairs & the Internal Market, EC
REGISTRATION INFORMATION: The fee for the conference is £295.00. This includes dinner on Thursday, October 22, lunch, a cocktail reception and all conference documentation. Fees are payable in advance and will be refunded less a £40.00 cancellation charge for any cancellation received in writing on or before October 12, after which time we regret there can be no refund. However, substitutions may be made at any time.
REGISTRATION FORM: To register for the conference, please complete the form below and fax it to Jane Blackmore, International Herald Tribune, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E 6JH. Tel: (44 71) 836 4802. Fax: (44 71) 836 0717.
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TOXIC: Nauru Leads Protests Against Japanese Shipment of Plutonium **NUMBERS: Figures Show a Bush Victory 'Possible but Not Probable'**

(Continued from page 1)
where it will pick up the plutonium. The date of its departure from France has not been announced.

The Japanese freighter will make no scheduled ports of call when it returns from France. The Associated Press reported from Tokyo on Monday, quoting Japan's chief government spokesman.

Japan has little choice but to go ahead with the shipments. For years, it has been shipping the waste from its nuclear plants to France and Britain for reprocessing, and those countries have said they will not become permanent storage sites for the material.

After developing a security plan with the Pentagon — the United States has approval rights over the shipment because it originally sold the nuclear fuel to Japan — Tokyo has refused to tell its neighbors what countries' territories the ship will pass through in its long voyage across the Atlantic and Pacific.

No matter which way it traverses the globe on a journey of roughly 24,000 kilometers (15,000 miles), the ship seems virtually certain to cut through the heart of the South Pacific, a region used for decades as an atomic testing ground for the United States and France, a dump for radioactive wastes and, recently, a destruction site for chemical weapons.

"The pattern is this," Mr. Dowyogo said. "Other countries, larger and more powerful than us, impose upon the Pacific peoples the unwanted costs of their technologies, while they extract all of the benefits."

The president, who was not invited by the Tokyo government, spoke at a conference of opponents of the plan that Japanese officials declined to attend.

The shipments — several a year are planned — will be the first step

in a Japanese plan for energy independence that has been in the works for two decades.

The idea is to create a self-sustaining source of nuclear power by reprocessing nuclear wastes from Japanese power plants and using the resulting plutonium as new fuel in special "breeder reactors" — which make more plutonium — and specially converted conventional reactors.

Eventually, Japan will reprocess the fuel on its own soil, but for the next 15 to 20 years it plans to depend heavily on reprocessing plants in England and France.

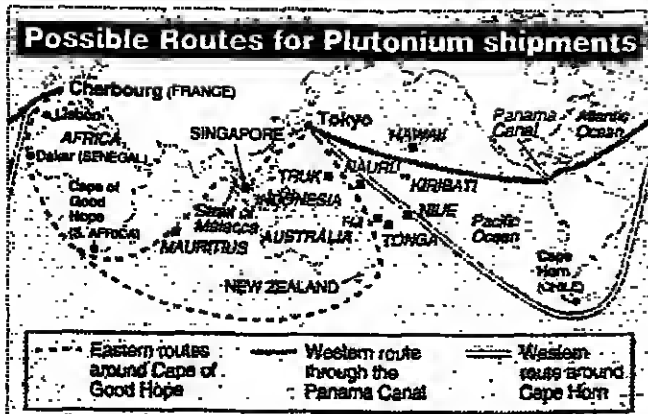
But the plan, which was considered visionary in the 1970s, has become the subject of heated debate in the 1990s. With dismantling of huge stockpiles of nuclear weapons, there is already a world oversupply of plutonium.

Moreover, the project now seems widely uneconomical, because ordinary nuclear fuel, made from uranium, has become far more plentiful and far less expensive than anyone anticipated two decades ago.

Over the last few years, the shipments have become a magnet for Japan's tiny anti-nuclear movement, which charges that Tokyo plans to import far more plutonium than it can burn. Most of the objections, though, have come from outside of Japan.

In July the South Pacific Forum, made up of countries throughout the region, called for the shipments to be delayed or abandoned. Further, Governor John Washee 3d of Hawaii has said that he is "not satisfied that adequate safeguards are in place."

Sunday, the governor of the Northern Mariana Islands, Lorenzo I. De Leon Guerrero, said the residents of the U.S. territory do not believe Japan and the United



States have taken all reasonable safety steps," and he urged that the shipments be stopped.

But it was Mr. Dowyogo, with his mouse-that-roared warnings to Japan, who caught the attention of the Japanese press. Reporters jammed his news conference, and one tried to tempt him into threatening to intercept the cargo if it came too close to Nauruan waters.

But the president deflected the question, with an aside noting later that, like Japan, Nauru likes to say that it holds no offensive military capability.

"As far as Nauru and Japan are

concerned, our relations have been very friendly," Mr. Dowyogo said. Things were not always so good between the two countries.

In World War II, Japan invaded Nauru and sent more than a thousand of its people to be slave workers on Truk Island. But perhaps because it receives no economic aid now from Japan, Nauru has felt a little easier than some of its neighbors about speaking out.

"They say all of the risks have been taken care of," Mr. Dowyogo said. "It's really up to whether you believe them or not. So far, we don't."

(Continued from page 1)

average Americans. And the Clinton camp plans to keep hammering Mr. Bush's economic record at every turn.

An informal poll of Bush aides and other Republicans put Mr. Bush's chances of gaining a second four-year lease on the Oval Office in the "possible but not probable" category, phrasing that is used consistently by Republicans across a wide spectrum.

Mr. Perot's re-entry clearly adds an unpredictable element to the chemistry of an already volatile political year, and there is no doubt that his re-entry was cheered far more by Mr. Bush's team than by the more cautious Clinton camp.

"He's still a potential uncertainty," said a Democratic strategist. "That's why everyone's nervous."

Bush advisers also argue that the compressed debate schedule, calling for three presidential debates over nine days, with a vice presidential debate in the middle, can help turn the final month of the campaign away from a referendum on the pessimistic economic times to an examination of character, leadership and the candidates' ideas.

"We're going along in a campaign where a lot of people are paying half attention, a lot of soft voters on both sides, a lot of voters who with Perot in the race will not make up their mind until the end," a Bush adviser said. "With a fairly large number of debates in a short amount of time, people will pay attention. It's the best chance we have to get them to focus on what the differences are between President Bush and Governor Clinton."

If the Bush camp's calculations begin to work and the race tightens, the electoral maps then come into play.

From the vantage point of the Bush strategists, it would work this way: Between now and the first debate, the negative ads begin to raise doubts about Mr. Clinton among voters loosely inclined to support him. The first debate then moves some of those voters back to Mr. Bush, and by sometime in the middle of debate week, the national polls begin to narrow to, say, 5 percentage points or so.

Then it's back to the maps.

Between New England and the West Coast, seen largely as Clinton territory, is what the Republican strategists hope will be Mr. Bush's America. Anchored by Texas and Florida, weighted heavily in the South and spreading to the Midwest and the Rocky Mountains, this is an America from which they say a Republican, even one as badly wounded as Mr. Bush, still can eke out the 270 electoral votes needed to bring a second term.

The Bush camp starts with 192 electoral votes that aides list as "givens" — states that the president should win, barring total disaster, because Republicans always win them, and "likes," states that normally go Republican.

The gives include Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Kansas, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Virginia and Wyoming. The likes include Colorado, Montana, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma and South Dakota.

Then comes the tricky part, getting the final

electoral votes by picking and choosing among the hardest states, the battlegrounds. Without being totally inclusive, here's how one scenario goes: "We can lose Georgia if we get Louisiana. We can lose Pennsylvania if we get Delaware, New Jersey and Ohio. We can lose Iowa if we get Missouri. We can lose Maine if we get Connecticut. We can lose Michigan if we get Wisconsin."

Bush aides say fitting the pieces of the puzzle together this way gets them to 270 without California, without Illinois, without Michigan, without Pennsylvania.

The problem, as they are quick to acknowledge, is that even before they get to the hard states, Mr. Clinton is crowding them in states, they once took for granted, such as South Carolina, where a poll last week showed a virtual tie, and Colorado, where a poll gave Mr. Clinton a 19-point lead even after Mr. Perot was factored into the race. Even in Republican Kansas, a poll showed Mr. Clinton with a 7-point lead in a three-way race.

For reasons of prudence and superstition, the Clinton campaign refuses to list a number of traditional Republican states in its column, even though the president is struggling to win them. They include megastates Texas and Florida, where Mr. Clinton has remained competitive far longer than either side expected.

But from the Democrats' vantage point, Mr. Bush's task looks even more difficult than it does to the Republicans. For example, the Democrats are increasingly confident about winning Wisconsin and Michigan. They see Missouri solidly behind Mr. Clinton.

PLANE: 250 Missing in Complex

(Continued from page 1)

gal aliens, the police said, adding to the difficulty of counting victims.

The police were painstakingly trying to confirm how many people were present in each apartment. Dutch television carried requests from the authorities asking for information about those thought to be missing.

Officials say the amount of rubble means that salvage operations may go on for a number of days, with fire fighters proceeding carefully out of concern for further building collapse.

One measure of the accident's lethality was the relatively low number of injured. The Academic Medical Center, a major hospital a few miles from the accident site, quickly cleared 160 beds after re-

ceiving word of the crash, but it received only 27 injured patients, with another handful going to other area hospitals.

"It was unexpectedly low," said Frank van Denbosch, a hospital spokesman. "A lot of people probably just didn't have a chance to escape."

The jet took off from Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport at 6:21 P.M. Sunday. Six minutes later, the pilot, Isaac Fuchs, sent a distress call to the tower, reporting a fire in one engine on the right wing, and shortly thereafter a fire on the second engine.

The pilot dumped the jet's fuel into a lake and prepared for an emergency landing. But soon thereafter, he reported loss of control.

EDITORS: Native Tongue

(Continued from page 1)

and then went on to become president of Random House. Mr. Evans reports to Alberto Vitale, who was born in Italy and raised in Egypt and who also has under him Sonny Mehta, an Indian who worked for many years in Britain and now heads Knopf.

But British publishing is known not only for glossy, gossipy magazines with beautiful pictures of aristocrats and royalty, but also for lurid tabloid journalism. Three U.S. equivalents — The Star, The National Enquirer and The Globe, all supermarket tabloids — are headed by British editors.

Some observers think there is a kind of high-culture, low-culture synthesis that is peculiarly British. It is the mix of soap opera reportage and investigative journalism that Anthea Disney is bringing to TV Guide and the mix of celebrity and serious journalism that became a mark of Vanity Fair under Ms. Brown.

Graydon Carter, a Canadian who succeeded Ms. Brown at Vanity Fair, said British magazines, which have smaller circulations than their U.S. counterparts, were more conducive to experimentation.

"You can be braver and more adventurous if the mistake may be the difference of 10,000 copies in Britain than of 300,000 here," he said.

David Hirshy, deputy editor of Esquire, agrees. "We are going through a particularly cautious phase in the history of magazines," he said. "In come our British friends with their brash enthusiasm for the daring and the raunchy filtered through this pristine cultivated sensibility that renders them safe for American consumption."

In what would once have been considered an outrage, Ms. Brown is bringing over Alexander Chan-

celor, a British writer, to edit the Talk of the Town section of The New Yorker. She said she saw no problem with a foreigner's editing this quintessentially American feature.

James Truman, the British editor in chief of Details, says the British sometimes have a sharper ear and a different eye for U.S. life that Americans simply take for granted.

"I think I have an overheated romanticism about American things," said Mr. Truman, who has lived the United States for 11 years. "I'll sort of get excited about something, and Americans will look at me and say, 'Are you crazy? That's not exotic.'"

But like Andrew Sullivan, British editor of The New Republic, Mr. Truman said he had come to feel more American than British.

"I moved here when I was 22," he said, "and I felt like I had finally found home."

Mr. Chancellor and the other British journalists hired by Ms. Brown to The New Yorker and Vanity Fair are examples of what Leslie Hinton, president of Murdoch Magazines, calls "the snowball dynamic when you get English editors who know English editors." The better known editors are at the top of the mastheads, but the British influence can be found throughout many magazines.

"From the pieces Tina Brown selected at Vanity Fair, you could see clearly the British sensibility was driving the magazine," Mr. Rosenblatt said. "The English have certain historical skills, such as the skill of argument with grace. Maybe bringing in these English editors shows that we are feeling a little more comfortable with ourselves and allowing ourselves to embrace self-mockery."

"We lost self-mockery and irony in the '60s with political seriousness and we have not gotten it back," he added. "Oddly, we have now sent abroad for them."

FASHION: De la Renta to Move?

(Continued from page 1)

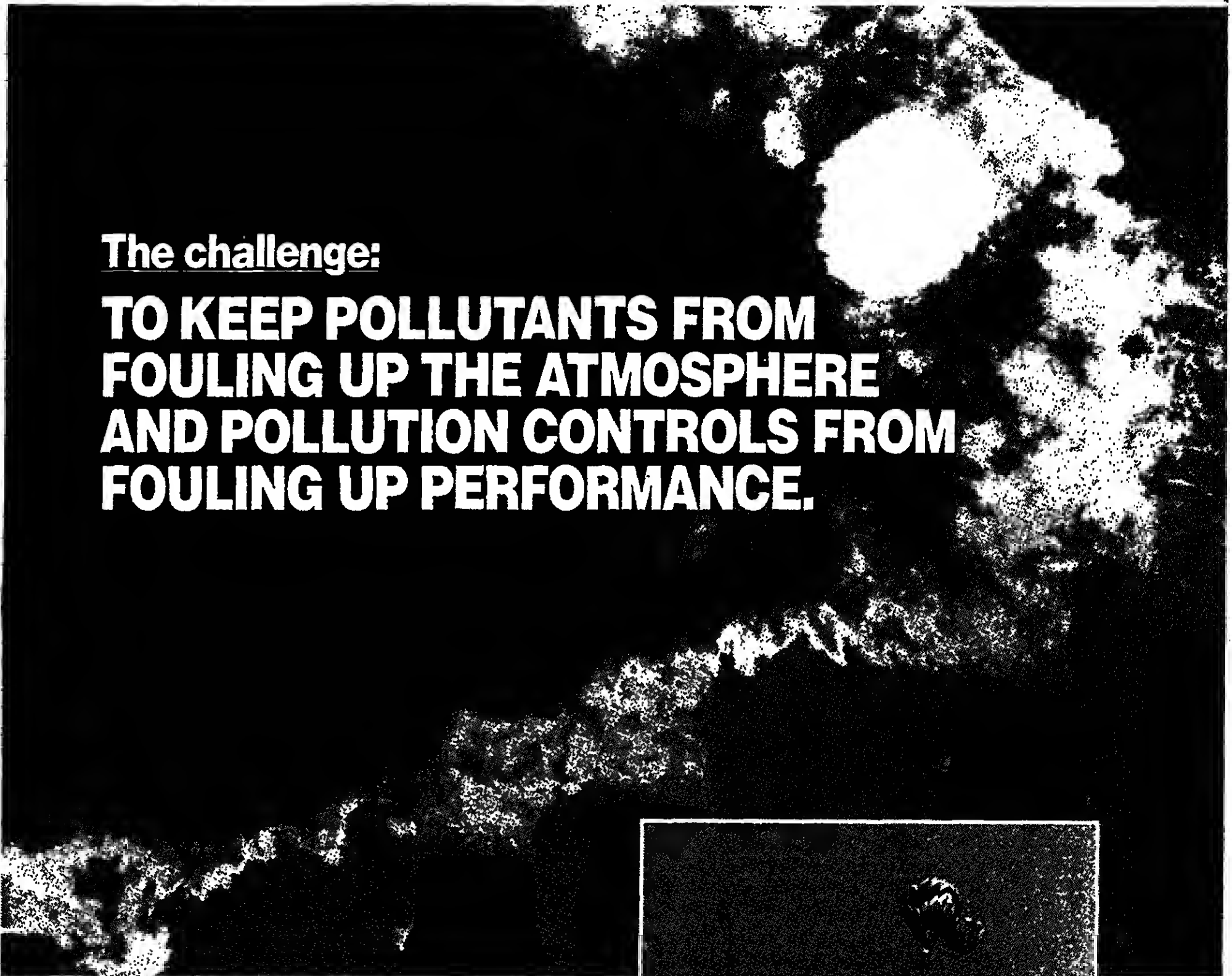
bought back for a knockdown price by its original owner, Erich Fayer, the Canadian financier, in June 1991.

Mr. Fayer, speaking from Balmain's Paris headquarters Monday, said that he was not in a position to discuss a new designer since the deal was not completed. Mr. Fayer said that Hervé Pierre, 27, who has designed at least three couture collections, was still with the house.

Mr. Pierre said Monday that his contract still had three years to run. "For Mr. de la Renta, a Paris couture house would be the ultimate accolade in a distinguished career. What's in it for Balmain? The designer would bring the house a high profile and a slew of upscale American clients. Or, as Mr. de la Renta puts it: "I think I know and love a lot of ladies who buy couture."

Mr. de la Renta, born in Santo Domingo, worked for Balenciaga in Spain and Lanvin in Paris before setting up his own business in New York in 1966. He made fashion history in March 1991 by being the first American designer to show on the official French calendar, a move designed to expand his operations in Europe and promote his fragrance business, owned by the French fragrance group Sanofi and worth \$120 million a year.

Mr. de la Renta's new collection for autumn/winter will be presented in Paris on Oct. 20. If he goes to Balmain, he would almost certainly keep his own label, just as Karl Lagerfeld has while designing Chanel, and Gianfranco Ferré has at Dior.



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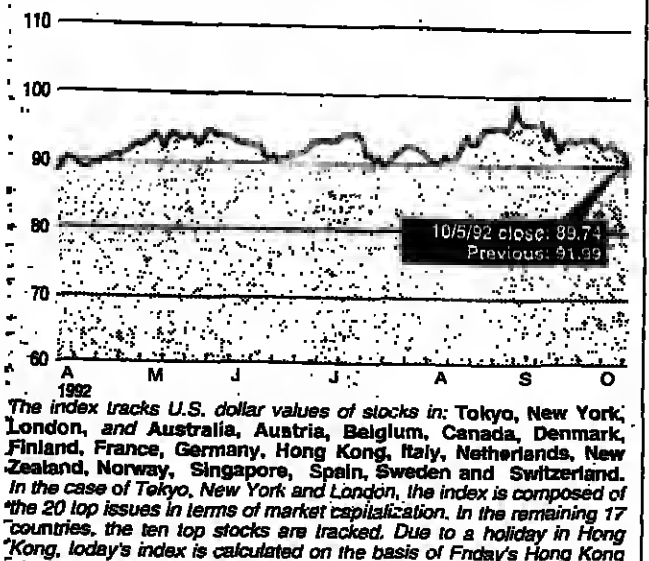
BUSINESS

International Herald Tribune, Tuesday, October 6, 1992



THE TRIB INDEX: 89.74

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Region	Approx. weighting	Close	Prev.	Change
Asia/Pacific	25%	82.63	83.76	-1.13
Europe	40%	91.94	96.68	-4.74
N. America	35%	93.99	94.43	-0.44

Industrial Sector	Close	Prev.	% Change
Energy	94.84	97.15	-2.38
Utilities	87.72	89.80	-2.32
Finance	80.84	82.95	-2.54
Services	94.00	96.40	-2.49
Capital Goods	93.43	95.27	-1.93
Raw Materials	85.58	87.18	-1.70
Consumer Goods	92.04	94.14	-2.23
Miscellaneous	92.52	95.75	-3.37

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Marriott Prepares Breakup

Plan Will Saddle Hotels With Debt

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Eurotunnel officials, weary of revising the schedule for the opening of their long-awaited tunnel linking Britain and France, took a new tack on Monday, announcing that they could no longer say when the multibillion-pound project would open.

The start-up date is still uncertain, said Sir Alastair Morton, chief executive of Eurotunnel PLC/SA, saying that the date was up to its contractors.

What is more, Sir Alastair professed ignorance over how much the project would cost. "You tell me the date of completion and I will tell you the cost," he said, noting that simply servicing Eurotunnel's debts, whether the tunnel was operating or not, would cost £1.5 million (\$2.55 million) a day by next year.

A statement from Eurotunnel said work continued toward opening on Dec. 15, 1993, but Sir Alastair was emphatic that the company no longer could be held to target dates. Eurotunnel previously had forecast the tunnel would open around September 1993.

Behind the latest in what has been a long series of disappointments for Eurotunnel is the long-running dispute with Trans Manche Link, the consortium of its contractors, over payment on contracts for installing equipment and systems for the tunnels.

These disputes came close to a resolution in mid-August, but some of the 10 major contractors at the last minute balked at an offer that Sir Alastair termed "a peace treaty." At that time, TML estimated the two sides to be £130 million apart on settling cost overruns totaling £1.27 billion in 1985 prices.

Absent that peace treaty, it was clear Monday that a virtual state of war now exists between the two sides. Sir Alastair said that Eurotunnel's contractors could be dragging their feet to exert pressure on management to raise its offer, pressure he likened to "blackmail."

Sir Alastair also expressed frustration that in the less than two years since the tunnel itself was completed, the contractors had managed to fall six months behind in the installation of fixed equipment and systems, such as electrical and communications systems. Noting that the pace of that work had picked up lately, he snapped, "It's about bloody time."

Many analysts dismissed the oaths of possible further delays in Eurotunnel's opening. Pointing out that the winter would normally be the tunnel's weakest season, Ian Wild, an analyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd in London,

Eurotunnel Gives Up Trying To Forecast an Opening Date

WASHINGTON — Marriott Corp. said Monday it planned to split its food-service and hotel-management business and its hotel properties into two separate corporations to boost returns for stockholders.

The split will free the larger and more profitable management business from the hotel properties Marriott has been unable to sell. Most of Marriott's nearly \$3 billion in debt will be left with the property company, to be named Host Marriott.

Marriott stock, which has been depressed by the debt, surged \$2.125 to \$19.25 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

"Under this plan, we seek to enable shareholders to realize the inherent value of our management business more quickly while also giving them the potential over time to benefit from an uptick in real estate values," said Chairman J. Willard Marriott Jr., who will head the new management company.

He said the deal would not affect daily operations and should not lead to job losses.

Under the plan, shareholders will get one share of the new management company, Marriott International Inc., for each share they own in Marriott Corp., which will then be renamed Host Marriott. The plan, expected to be carried out in mid-1993, requires shareholder approval and a ruling from the U.S. Internal Revenue Service that the dividend will be free of tax.

On a pro-forma basis, Marriott International would have had sales of about \$7.4 billion and operating cash flow before interest and taxes of nearly \$500 million in 1991.

Host Marriott, which includes airport and toll-road concessions as well as 157 hotel and retirement-community properties, would have sales of about \$1.7 billion and operating cash flow of more than \$350 million.

(AP, Reuters, Bloomberg, WP)

Hanson Bids for Food Firm

Ranks Hovis Rejects Offer Of £780 Million

LONDON — The acquisitive conglomerate Hanson PLC made a surprise strike at a British food company on Monday with a £780 million (\$1.34 billion) cash bid for Ranks Hovis McDougall PLC.

Ranks Hovis, whose household food brands range from Hovis bread to Mr. Kipling cookies to Sharwood's ethnic sauces, urged its shareholders to reject the bid. Ranks Hovis management said that at 22 1/2 pence a share, the offer seriously undervalued the company.

Hanson, a British-American conglomerate, has bought businesses including tobacco, bricks, batteries, chemicals and jacuzzi whirlpool baths. Its last significant prey was the British building company Beazer, acquired last December.

Although Hanson has not previously made a big acquisition in the food industry, analysts saw Monday's events as classic Hanson: a move on a struggling company whose management had disenfranchised shareholders and the market.

Ranks Hovis's share price rose sharply, by 65 pence to 240 pence on Monday, but was still well below the 465 pence a share that shareholders turned down in 1982 when they rejected a bid by the Australian food group Goodman Fielder Wattle.

The rise in the share price reflected market hopes that a rival bid might emerge for Ranks Hovis. But analysts had to struggle to think what other potential buyer would be ready to grapple with the company's problems.

"Hanson has RHM's shareholders over a barrel—a counterbid is unlikely and they have seen the share price collapse since the Australian bid in 1982," one food industry analyst said.

Hanson's chairman, Lord Hanson, said in a letter to the target company's management: "RHM seems to have lost its way forward since the time of the bid in 1982 when you turned down 465 pence a share and such a bright picture was painted... one of a much better performance and improved results if RHM were allowed to keep its independence."

Ranks Hovis has suffered along with its archrival, Associated British Foods PLC, from overcapacity within the British bread-making industry, despite continuous cutbacks. As a result, Ranks Hovis's milling and bread-making profits have nosedived.

Analysts believe Hanson's idea is to slash costs at the milling and baking side and run it as a cash-generating business while selling Ranks Hovis's valuable grocery brands to a pack of eager buyers.

Analysts have speculated that a breakup value for Ranks could be around 300 pence a share.

See TUNNEL, Page 17

IBM Starts to Get Down and Dirty on PCs

By Tom Redburn
International Herald Tribune

For years, IBM tried to remain above the fray in the personal-computer business. The world's largest computer company hitlily charged higher prices than the competition, counting on the Big Blue label to keep the customers rolling in.

No longer. In launching its own low-cost PC line Tuesday, to be known as the PS/VP for value point, International Business Machines Corp. is vowing to match its competitors—price for price, feature for feature—across the globe. Together with its other personal-computer brands, ranging from the top end PS/2 to the non-IBM Amra label aimed at no-name clone manufacturers, IBM is finally acknowledging that it cannot set the rules of the game.

"We're tired of watching from the sidelines," William E. McCracken, general manager of IBM's new personal systems business in Europe, said in an interview. "IBM is going to stay with the marketplace. And if the competition cuts prices again, we will too."

If IBM can carry out its pledge, it promises to shake up the personal-computer business as much as any event since the introduction of the IBM PC itself a decade ago.

"If they can get within 10 percent of the clone prices, IBM will be a very formidable competitor and the whole PC market could change dramatically," said Gordon Curran, senior vice president at Infocorp Europe in Paris, an independent industry research organization.

The price war, instead of bottoming out, would only intensify and within six months you should see prices typically 25 percent to 30 percent lower than today," Mr. Curran added.

Compaq and Dell led the slashing of come-brand PC prices, bringing the sale price of a typical well-equipped personal computer with a 386SX microprocessor costing more than \$2,000 in the United States last year down to as low as \$1,100 now. IBM says it will match those prices there with even better built-in features, while cutting the price of a similar computer in France to under 10,000 francs (\$2,110), including VAT. Prices in other European markets should be equivalent, Mr. McCracken said.

In the past, IBM followed well behind its competitors, unable to match their prices because of its higher manufacturing, distribution and overhead costs. While others rapidly introduced the latest technology, IBM's cumbersome organization was slow to react. Bedeviled

by a corporate mindset shaped by decades of past success, IBM was reluctant to take steps that might threaten its bread-and-butter mainframe computers.

But finally, after Chairman John Akers's announcement late last year that he would take the first steps to break apart the \$67 billion monolith into separate operating companies, IBM is being put to the test. The question to be answered with PCs is whether the new IBM can restore the luster and profitability of the old one.

"We don't care whether we optimize other IBM businesses," said Mr. McCracken. "All we are interested in is doing whatever is required to be a success in our market. And that's the way to drive a better profit for the future."

IBM can no longer afford to let others blaze the trail, leisurely step by step.

See IBM, Page 17

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

Chaos in World Markets Is Making U.S. Look Good

By Allen R. Myerson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — If the last three months are any evidence, global investors might need to stuff their money into sales and stocks to protect their wealth from exchange-rate and stock-market convulsions. A look back at the best quarter, which ended Sept. 30, illustrates the twin risks of foreign recessions and currency markets gone berserk, risks that were amply demonstrated again Monday.

Britain's stock prices were about even for the quarter, but the pound's decline gave American investors a 6.4 percent loss. Germany, home of the mighty mark? Stocks were off so sharply as the economy slowed that the mark's strength merely limited American losses to 9.5 percent.

In Mexico, stock prices fell as interest rates were soaring to temper inflation and keep flight capital from taking wing. In Spain and Italy, a combination of currency and stock-market declines cost many American investors more than one-fifth of their wealth.

Among 24 leading world markets, in fact, only six produced gains for American investors. Half had double-digit losses. The worst declines came among those that, like Spain and Italy, fled the disintegrating European Monetary System and let their currencies fall.

"The lesson turned out to be that devaluation doesn't pay," said David C. Roche, Morgan Stanley's global strategist. He explained that stocks seldom rose enough to make up the difference for foreign investors.

Weaker foreign currencies hurt American investors, because their foreign holdings are worth less when converted back into dollars.

Lower interest rates might help stock markets in Britain, France and Germany over the coming year, but they would erode the value of those countries' currencies by making dollar investments relatively more attractive. With the dollar now undervalued in terms of its international purchasing power, rising interest rates in the

East German Publishers Struggle to Find a Capitalist Niche

By Brandon Mitchener
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Whether privatized, seeking partners or still struggling for independence, Eastern German publishers face an uphill struggle that often has as much to do with changing politics and lifestyles as with capitalist competition.

The arrival of Western competition alone, experts say, would not itself have doomed an industry revered in book-crazy former East Germany, where other forms of entertainment were limited. In fact, the number of publishers in Eastern Germany has more than doubled since reunification in 1990 to around 120, from 62, and surveys continue to show interest in reading as surrog in Eastern as in Western Germany.

But in addition to having to compete with the huge selection of books — including formerly forbidden titles — from Western Germany and elsewhere, Eastern German publishers are increasingly confronted with unfamiliar social and political hurdles introduced by German unity.

The arrival of Western television and movies, as well as new opportunities in other leisure activities such as sports and travel, are all taking their toll on the industry. In addition, some publishers continue to carry an ideological tag linked to a discredited political line.

Following are short studies of how three East Berlin-based publishers interviewed at this year's Frankfurt Book Fair are coping with the changes.

Arguably the Eastern German publisher most desperate to find a new niche in the marketplace of ideas is Dietz Verlag, a struggling remnant of communism's failed campaign to land capitalism in the ash-heap of history.

The former official publisher for the East German Communist Party, Dietz counts among its assets the worldwide rights to the works of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

While still in demand with university students and libraries around the world — 750 editions of their collected works will be sold in Japan this year, 290 in the United States — Marx and Engels cannot be Dietz's key to survival, said Reinhard Semmelmann, the company's managing director.

"Everything seems to indicate we are going to be forced into liquidation," he said, calling the decision "political."

The firm's fate lies not entirely in the hands of the Treuhandaustalt, the unit that is overseeing the privatization of former "people's property," but partly with a separate committee responsible for managing the assets of the former Communist Party. Mr. Semmelmann said Dietz was still being treated as a party asset to be liquidated, not as a

EC Approves Sabena Deal

But Belgian Carrier and Air France Must Open Routes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission approved Monday a partnership between Air France and Sabena, the Belgian national carrier, after the airlines agreed to open some of their routes to competitors.

The commission, which investigates all joint ventures and mergers in the European Community over a certain size, identified a string of routes where together the two airlines would have a commanding market position.

These were routes between France and Belgium, Europe and Africa, to and from Turkey and Hungary and on the Brussels hub and spoke.

"There was definitely a real but limited competition problem regarding the agreement protocol originally put forward," said Leon Brittan, the EC commissioner for competition. "I am, however, satisfied that the promises made constitute a satisfactory reply to the problems, and as a result the operation can now be authorized."

The commission said the two airlines had agreed to let other carriers compete for routes between Brussels and the French cities of Paris, Lyon and Nice. Their partnership would have given them a monopoly on those routes, said Peter Gullford, a commission spokesman.

Sabena and Air France will also release some of their landing slots at Zaventem International Airport in Brussels to allow other EC airlines to compete with their proposed shuttle service between Paris and Brussels.

The two carriers have also agreed to give up some African services to competitors as soon as they apply for them.

For Air France, this would involve weekly flights from Paris to Kigali, Rwanda, and Bujumbura, Burundi, and would allow a rival to include a stop at Nairobi. For Sabena, the routes to be given up would be the weekly flights to Niamey, Niger; Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso; and Bamako, Mali. A rival airline could include Bangui, Central African Republic, as an intermediate stop, it said.

The two companies' dominant position on Hungary and Ankara routes will not be altered until their operation exceeds annual traffic of more than 100,000 passengers on each route, it said.

Under an agreement reached between the carriers in April, Air France will lead a group investing 6 billion Belgian francs (\$207 million) in Sabena, in return for 37.5 percent of Sabena's shares.

The airlines will coordinate routes and collaborate on maintenance, fuel purchasing, flight training and cargo operations. Sabena will use Air France's computer system for reservations, check-ins and sales.

The accord has already been approved by French and Belgian authorities. However, the airlines had resisted a review of the agreement under the EC's merger rules.

The commission carrier had approved big state capital injections for both carriers. (AP, Bloomberg)

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates		Eurocurrency Deposits	
Oct 5	Oct 5	Oct 5	Oct 5
Amsterdam 1.52 2.63	1.25 1.25	Dollar 1 month 3 1/4	3 1/4
Brussels 3.62 6.45	26.08 4.7	D-Mark 1 month 3 1/4	3 1/4
Frankfurt 1.97 2.37	1.25 1.25	Swiss Franc 1 month 3 1/4	3 1/4
London 1.71 1.71	1.25 1.25	Sterling 1 month 3 1/4	3 1/4
Nairobi 16.02 17.02	71.19 21.87	French Franc 1 month 3 1/4	3 1/4
Niamey 12.58 12.58	91.30 21.87	Yes 1 month 3 1/4	3 1/4
Paris 1.25 1.25	1.25 1.25	ECU 1 month 3 1/4	3 1/4
Tokyo 112.29 25.29	6.41 21.87		
Zurich 1.25 1.25	1.25 1.25		

ONE OF THE GREAT DESIGNS OF THIS CENTURY. AND PROBABLY THE NEXT.

The Royal Oak is instantly recognized by its unique octagonal shape. A classic design, totally original in concept, with that extraordinary perfection of finish which is the hallmark of the master watchmakers, Audemars Piguet. Decisive, individual, ageless. One of a kind, like the person who wears it. Like the champion golfer, Nick Faldo. One leader, it seems, will immediately recognize another.

Nick Faldo, three times winner of the Open Golf Championship and twice winner of the US Masters.

AP AUDEMARS PIGUET
The master watchmaker.

Key Money Rates		Gold	
Oct 5	Oct 5	A.M.	P.M.
United States 3 1/4	3 1/4	Zurich 368.25	371.75
Switzerland 3 1/4	3 1/4	London 367.75	369.50
Germany 3 1/4	3 1/4	New York 367.50	369.50
France 3 1/4	3 1/4		
Japan 3 1/4	3 1/4		

MARKET DIARY

Dollar Advances As Stocks Recover

Against other currencies, it ended at 119.85 yen, up from 119.37. It rose to 1.2385 Swiss francs from 1.2315 and to 4.8275 French francs from 4.7700.

After the 57,000 drop in U.S. nonfarm jobs in September and other signs of weakness in the U.S. economy, many investors are sure the Fed will pare the discount rate or the federal funds rate, both at 3 percent, by as much as half a percentage point.

By contrast, the tight monetary policy of other central banks, particularly the Bundesbank, is perceived to be a constraint on their ability to help their markets, traders said.

The pound, meanwhile, slipped to \$1.7133 from \$1.7280. In London trading, the pound was down nearly 5 pence, at 2.8830 DM. Analysts blamed the drop on the British government's lack of direction on economic policy.

Some predicted that the pound would continue to fall unless the government provided some reason for holding the beleaguered currency.

The dollar finished at 1.4215 DM, up more than a penny from 1.4035 DM on Friday.

MARKETS: The Sell-Off Spreads

Street may be nearing a floor after the recent sell-off. In New York, stocks picked up some gains amid the general bloodshed as traders spotted a chance to buy at new lows.

The plunge early Monday followed a 54-point drop in the Dow industrials on Friday that dropped the index to 3,200.61, the lowest close since April 8.

"You're having what appears to be a climactic sell-off," said Dennis E. Jarrett, chief market analyst at Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Europe was hardest hit by pessimism over its weaker currencies, with the Italian lira and the British pound collapsing further while the French government was forced to prop up the franc.

The lira fell to more than 900 to the mark, while the pound was trading at 2.3914 DM at the close in London, down nearly five pence from Friday, but it recovered in New York to close nearly unchanged at 2.4355.

The U.S. dollar stayed generally weak, held down by the possibility that the Fed might still reduce interest rates, amid a stampede to buy marks and Swiss francs.

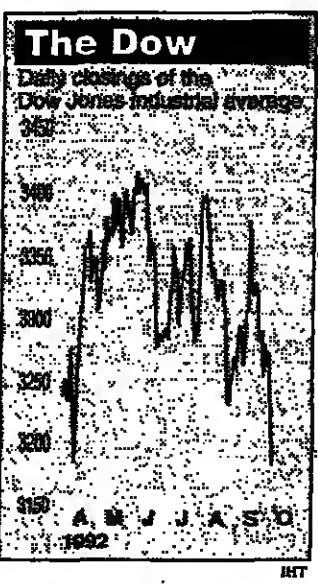
In Britain, the Conservative government, facing its annual party conference this week, is expected to undergo a fresh wave of criticism over its inability to offer a credible alternative to its abandoned economic strategy of tying the pound to other European currencies.

Analysts said the only move that might turn things around would be a decisive cut in German rates.

On Friday, the Bundesbank left its key rates unchanged. The central bank indicated a slight easing of pressure, however, by allowing money market rates to remain at 8.9 percent and promising to pay full attention to the recent surge in Germany's money supply, which has been due largely to currency intervention.

Bundesbank officials continued to deflect blame to others, however, in explaining the recent turmoil on European money markets, suggesting that it would continue to resist outside pressure to cut German interest rates.

Hans Tietmeyer, deputy president of the Bundesbank, pointed the finger in a Frankfurt speech at other countries — clearly aiming at Britain — saying they had refused to recognize the need for a wide realignment of currencies in the European Monetary System.



The Dow Daily closings of the Dow Jones Industrial Average

Dow Jones Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev., Close. Includes Industrial, Composite, and Finance averages.

Standard & Poor's Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev., Close. Includes Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

NYSE Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev., Close. Includes Composite, Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

NASDAQ Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev., Close. Includes Composite, Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

AMEX Stock Index

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev., Close. Includes Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev., Close. Includes 20 Bonds, 10 Utilities, and 10 Industrials.

Market Sales

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Prev., Close. Includes NYSE, AMEX, and NASDAQ.

NYSE Most Active

Table with columns: Symbol, Vol., High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists top trading stocks.

AMEX Most Active

Table with columns: Symbol, Vol., High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists top trading stocks.

NYSE Diary

Table with columns: Symbol, Vol., High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists top trading stocks.

AMEX Diary

Table with columns: Symbol, Vol., High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists top trading stocks.

NASDAQ Diary

Table with columns: Symbol, Vol., High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists top trading stocks.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Table with columns: Class, High, Low, Prev., Close. Includes SUGAR, COFFEE, and CATTLE.

Industrials

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists industrial futures.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists stock index futures.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Prev. Price. Lists various commodities.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date. Lists dividend-paying companies.

Financial

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists financial futures.

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U.S. FUTURES

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes WHEAT, SOYBEAN MEAL, and CATTLE.

Metals

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists metal futures.

Livestock

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists livestock futures.

Food

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Prev., Close. Lists food futures.

Financial

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U.S. / AT THE CLOSE

Citicorp President Quits

NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — Citicorp President Richard S. Braddock resigned Monday, an unexpected move by a man once considered as a future chairman of the largest U.S. banking company.

Banking analysts issued a three-paragraph statement saying that Mr. Braddock, a 59-year veteran of the bank, had resigned as president and a board member effective immediately. No successor was named.

Citicorp said Mr. Braddock, 59, had chosen to resign "after concluding that his best contribution to the recovery of Citicorp's performance had been realized, and, accordingly, he wanted to pursue other career opportunities."

One frequently circulated rumor was that Mr. Reed would resign as a result of Citicorp's troubles and that Mr. Braddock would take his place. Citicorp has been plagued by large levels of troubled commercial loans.

SAS Joins in Bidding for Continental

HOUSTON (UPI) — Houston Air Inc. announced Monday that Scandinavian Air Systems had joined its effort to acquire Continental Airlines, which already is being sought by four other bidders.

Affiliated with the Houston financier Alfredo Brenner, Houston Air previously had submitted a \$385 million bid for the bankrupt airline.

U.S. Sales of Domestic Cars Climb

DETROIT (Bloomberg) — U.S. sales of North American-made cars rose in late September to an annual selling rate of 6.8 million, from 6.7 million in mid-September and from 6.74 million a year ago, according to a poll published Monday.

Industry analysts attributed the larger-than-expected gain, which compared with an average annual rate of about 6 million during the last several months, to efforts by vehicle manufacturers to close out the 1992 model year on a strong note by expanding or extending buyer rebates and dealer incentive programs.

Study Highlights Ford Productivity

DETROIT (AP) — Ford Motor Co. leads the U.S. Big Three carmakers in productivity at its plants while General Motors Corp. continues to trail the pack, according to a study released Monday.

The Harbour Report, produced by a former Chrysler Corp. manufacturing executive, James Harbour, said Ford was the lowest-cost producer of cars and trucks, requiring just 3.01 workers to assemble a vehicle compared with 3.76 for Chrysler and 4.55 for GM.

All of the Big Three required fewer workers to make vehicles this year during the last Harbour study in 1989. Chrysler had the sharpest drop from 4.58 workers per vehicle. GM, whose ratio of workers to vehicles built was practically stable from 1979 to 1989, dropped from 4.88, while Ford improved from 3.25 workers per vehicle.

Alco Buys Stake in IMM of Germany

VALLEY FORGE, Pennsylvania (UPI) — Alco Standard Corp. said Monday it had agreed to buy a stake of 49.9 percent in IMM of Germany, a subsidiary of the German steel giant.

The agreement provides for the continuation of the joint venture until June 30, 1999.

For the Record

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. should pay an investor \$1.4 million for, among other things, surreptitiously buying and selling securities in the customer's account, according to an arbitration panel of the New York Stock Exchange.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Large table listing world stock markets for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others. Includes columns for Index, High, Low, Prev., Close.

Köhler to Leave Finance Ministry

Reuter BONN — Horst Köhler, a senior Finance Ministry official and Germany's top negotiator in meetings of the Group of Seven industrial nations, will move to private industry in June 1993, a ministry spokesman said on Monday.

The spokesman said Mr. Köhler would become head of the German Savings Bank & Giro Association when its president retired next year. No immediate successor was named for Mr. Köhler in the Finance Ministry, where he is a state secretary and Bonn's "saboteur" or top negotiator for preparing G-7 summits.

Mr. Köhler was one of the officials involved in drafting the European Commission's plan for monetary union, including proposals for a single European currency.

Table listing world stock markets for various cities including Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, London, Madrid, Milan, Montreal, Stockholm, Toronto, Zurich, and others. Includes columns for Index, High, Low, Prev., Close.

U.S. FUTURES

Table listing U.S. futures markets including Wheat, Soybean Meal, Cattle, Metals, Livestock, Food, and Financial. Includes columns for Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table listing U.S. futures markets including Metals, Industrials, Cotton, Sugar, and other commodities. Includes columns for Symbol, High, Low, Prev., Close.

Large advertisement on the right side of the page, partially obscured by a can of Evian water. The ad features the text 'U.S. / AT THE CLOSE' and 'Citicorp President Quits'.

Handwritten text at the bottom of the page: 'كلنا من الأهل' (All of us are from the family).

DNO Sets Sights on Nedlloyd

OSLO — DNO A/S, a Norwegian oil firm controlled by the investor Torstein Hagen, said Monday it was seeking to "significantly" increase its stake in Nedlloyd Group NV and was talking with institutional investors that hold roughly 50 percent of the Dutch shipping and transportation concern.

DNO currently holds 6 percent of Nedlloyd's capital. Its managing director, Tor Olav Trovum, would not say how large a stake DNO sought to build as it depended on the outcome of the talks.

"Mr. Hagen controls about one-third of the shares in DNO and has been a controversial shareholder in Nedlloyd."

News of the talks drove Nedlloyd's stock higher initially before the price was hit by the widespread sell-off on European bourses.

The chairman of Nedlloyd's shareholders committee, Peter-Jan de Vries, said he doubted the company faced a takeover attempt. He said he understood that Mr. Hagen's stake in Nedlloyd has fallen to 20 percent from 27 percent through dilution and some selling.

Europe's Chiller Climate for Car Sales

PARIS — Western European sales of new cars, gouged by recession and tumbling consumer confidence this year, face another drop in 1993, automotive industry experts say.

institutional clients to lighten up on holdings of automobile industry shares.

they may be as low as 12.5 million next year. In Germany, which accounts for just under one-third of European car sales, the boom after unification has petered out.

Renault Maintains Optimism

PARIS — Renault expects the second half of this year to be tougher than the first but the French automaker should finish 1992 with "satisfactory" results, Chairman Louis Schweitzer said Monday.

Investor's Europe

Table with columns for Frankfurt DAX, London FTSE 100 Index, Paris CAC 40, and various exchange rates and market indices.

'Critical Mass' Needed in Foods

AMSTERDAM — Although medium-sized European food companies are holding up well against giant multinationals, they will need "critical mass" to support more advertising and research-and-development spending, Standard & Poor's Corp. said Monday.

BOOKS: Eastern German Publishers Grapple to Find Niches in Market

(Continued from first finance page) enterprises whose market is relatively secure.

four Western German investors who promised to modernize facilities and build a marketing network.

Aufbau has fallen to 150 from 250 before the fall of the Berlin Wall, and the average size of an edition has settled to between 3,000 and 5,000.

Table of stock indices and market data for various European countries.

Large table of international fund listings with columns for fund names, currencies, and other details.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

Chairman Of Posco Resigns

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
SEOUL — Park Tae Joon resigned as chairman of Pohang Iron & Steel Co. on Monday, saying that he had successfully presided over the completion of the company's final phase of development.
 But the company's board, after meeting in an emergency session, rejected his resignation and said they would quit en masse if he left.
 "He has a lot left to do, such as technology upgrades and development and diversification of the business," said a spokesman for the company, known as Posco. "So it is not the best time for him to leave."
 Mr. Park, 65, said he wanted to leave Posco after completing the \$2.48 billion fourth extension of its Kwangyang steelworks, which opened last week.

The stock market was rattled by reports Monday that Mr. Park, who also is chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, rejected the job of chairman of the party's election committee, which will supervise the December presidential election.
 The Seoul composite index fell 10.90 points, or 2.1 percent, to 502.22. Posco stock fell 200 won, to 19,700 won (\$25).
 (Reuters, Bloomberg)

The Golden Graying of Japan

Bloomberg Business News
TOKYO — Pension-fund managers see a potential gold mine in the graying of Japan, where lifespans are stretching out farther than virtually anywhere else in the world.
 Analysis says Japan's market for managed retirement funds is set to boom as the nation prepares for the day in 2005 when one in every five people in Japan is a pensioner. For the foreign fund manager patient and persistent enough to break into the clubby world of the Japanese pension business, opportunities are enormous.
 The opportunities are even greater when one considers that Japanese retirees, with their steadily rising wages, are likely to have increasingly cushy and high-paying retirement packages as the century draws to a close.

"All this leads to Japanese pension-fund assets growing at breathtaking speed," said Peter Brutsche, Union Bank of Switzerland's vice president in charge of Japan. The growth is "faster than any place else in the world," Mr. Brutsche said.
 Japan's combined markets for mutual pension funds, state pension funds and corporate pension funds will grow from 150 trillion yen (\$1.26 trillion) in 1990 to 250 trillion yen by the year 2000, Mr. Brutsche told a gathering of financial analysts on Monday.

The promising market prompted Union Bank to open in 1986 a trust-banking arm in Tokyo, he said, while conceding that it had been difficult for foreign institutions to enter the restricted Japanese market.

Battling against restrictive legislation and long-standing *keiretsu* ties between corporations and corporate groups, few foreign pension-fund managers are making a profit at this point, and analysts say most are probably losing money.

Most accounts won by foreign advisors have been from government or semi-government sources. These accounts have often been criticized as government courtesy gestures aimed at countering foreign demands that Japan really open its market for pension-fund management to foreign managers.
 The plum accounts — pension plans at private Japanese corporations — tend to seek fund managers at banks affiliated with the company through extensive cross-shareholding patterns and *keiretsu* business relationships, which have existed for decades.

"The pension-fund management relations in Japan often last longer than the careers of the people who establish them," said Walter Altherr, who analyzes Japan's financial industry for W.I. Carr. "There's concern in Japan that foreigners may abandon the market if times get rough."
 To shake the image of a rainy-day friend, foreign fund managers are taking great lengths to stress their intention to maintain a presence in Japan no matter what the circumstances.

Union Bank of Switzerland "puts the highest priority on cultivating long-lasting customer relationships," Mr. Brutsche said.
 As the market for fund management expands, foreign managers are expected to receive help in prying open Japan's markets from foreign governments, analysts say.

Traditionally, only insurance companies and trust banks have managed pension funds in Japan. The law was relaxed in 1990 to allow both foreign and domestic investment advisors to manage new pension money for funds at least eight years old.

Still, foreign managers say it will be several years before they see a substantial rise in their business.

Taiwan Executive Held in Stocks Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI — A Taiwan business executive has been arrested for allegedly collaborating with a leading stock-market player to profit illegally through manipulation of his company's stock, judicial officials said Monday.

Agents of the Bureau of Investigation detained Alex Hsu, a member of the board of directors of Formosan Rubber Group, for questioning on Sunday for allegedly collaborating with Lei Po-tung, a major stock-market player who is in detention, a bureau spokesman said. The spokesman declined to provide further details.

Mr. Lei was detained on Sept. 20 for alleged involvement in a string of stock payment defaults, amounting to 9.1 billion Taiwan dollars (\$360 million), that sent the market plunging last month. Mr. Hsu's detention was the first major step in investigations into the defaults in nearly two weeks, after the arrest of Mr. Lei and related investors and brokers.

Mr. Lei, 64, has said he was responsible for only one-quarter of the default, which forced seven stockbroking houses to suspend operations.

Mr. Hsu has confessed to collaborating with Mr. Lei, judicial officials said, in transactions that pushed up the price of Formosan Rubber stock by 260 percent between mid-June and early September, following an agreement in May. The stock price peaked at 370 Taiwan dollars in September. It was quoted at 103 dollars Monday, up from 96.50 dollars on Saturday.

At least six major Formosan Rubber stockholders reportedly obtained huge gains from the manipulation of the stock.
 The officials also said the Bureau

Taipei Reserves Hit \$90 Billion

Reuters

TAIPEI — Taiwan's foreign-exchange reserves, the world's largest, surged to a record \$90 billion in early September, and the figure could reach about \$92 billion this year, central bank officials said on Monday.

The reserves stood at \$89.4 billion at the end of August, up from \$88 billion in July and \$75.8 billion in August 1991. A senior official of the central bank said the rise of the yen and Deutsche mark against the U.S. dollar was a major factor behind growth in reserves.

"If the U.S. dollar continues its current level abroad, it could boost our currency reserves to about \$92 billion by the end of the year," the bank official said. The reserves exclude gold holdings worth about \$6 billion and central bank loans of about \$7.5 billion to Taiwan's foreign-currency interbank market, private and public companies.

The central bank governor, Samuel Sheeh, said Saturday the government would encourage local businesses to hold foreign exchange to prevent total official reserves from rising too fast. He did not give details.

The investigation was seeking Mr. Hsu's brother, Hsu Cheng-iwan — chairman of Formosan Rubber — to investigate his role in the stock scandal.


"Our chairman is willing to be questioned by the bureau," said a spokesman for Formosan, "but needs time to understand the situation."
 (AFP, Reuters)

Investor's Asia				
Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	1,339.62	1,344.62	-0.37
Singapore	Straits Times	1,467.10	1,483.00	-1.07
Sydney	All Ordinaries	17,101.50	17,324.07	-1.29
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	594.33	594.55	-0.04
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	877.60	880.71	-0.35
Bangkok	SET	502.22	513.12	-2.12
Seoul	Composite Stock	3,720.45	3,704.25	+0.44
Taipei	Weighted Price	1,442.65	1,428.54	+0.99
Manila	Composite	300.78	299.86	+0.31
Jakarta	Stock Index	1,412.00	1,423.43	-0.80
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,482.70		
Bombay	National Index			

Sources: Reuters, AFP
International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- American International Group Inc. said it had become the first foreign insurance company in four decades to be granted a license to sell policies in China; AIG's license covers business only in Shanghai.
- China's first national securities company, Guotai Securities Corp., opened in Shanghai, the official China Daily said; two other firms are to be set up soon in Shenzhen and Beijing.
- Commercial Union PLC said it had agreed to cooperate with Hyundai Marine & Fire Insurance Co.; the pact will enable Commercial Union to provide underwriting and servicing facilities to Korean clients.
- Taiwan's year-to-year inflation rate, driven by higher food prices, hit a 10-year high of 7.36 percent in September, after 2.7 percent in August.
- South Korea's trade commission said imports of Thai ball bearings and Chinese phosphoric acid had been dumped on the Korean market.
- Times Publishing Ltd., Singapore's leading publisher, said it had formed a joint venture with PT Dharma Pustaka Indonesia to operate a book-retailing business in Indonesia.
Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP, AP



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ORDRE DU JOUR

1. Rapport de gestion du Conseil d'Administration;
2. Rapport du Réviseur d'Entreprises;
3. Adoption des comptes de l'exercice au 30 Juin 1992;
4. Affectation du résultat de l'exercice;
5. Décharge aux administrateurs;
6. Réélection des administrateurs sortants à l'exception de Monsieur Pierre VANSTEENKISTE démissionnaire;
7. Ratification de la cooptation de Monsieur Geoffrey LINARD DE GUERTECHIN en tant que nouvel administrateur en remplacement de Monsieur Pierre VANSTEENKISTE;
8. Divers.

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In Pakistan, Islamic Finance Houses Are Flourishing

Reuters

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Pakistan's pioneering Islamic finance houses had increased to 49 by the end of August, from 38 last December, and trading in their shares accounts for 23 percent of volume on the stock exchange, officials say.

The houses, known as *modarabas*, are a form of mutual fund that avoids the un-Islamic use of interest by operating as a partnership between one participant who provides capital and the other who provides labor. Profit is shared.

Their numbers have soared from just four in 1988, for three main

reasons, said Mian Mumtaz Abdullah, chairman of the Corporate Law Authority, the regulatory body. He cited increased emphasis in Pakistan on Islamic financial instruments; a domestic credit crunch, and the tax breaks offered to modarabas — 25 percent, compared with the usual 45 to 50 percent corporate tax and a three-year tax holiday.

On the Karachi stock exchange, where more than 600 stocks are listed, the modarabas accounted for 23.01 percent of total volume in 1991, according to a recent report.

Their profits rose by an average

of 20.4 percent in 1991, after an 18.03 percent rise the year before, the report showed.

A survey by the regulatory body of the 17 oldest-established modarabas showed 70 percent of their business came from leasing in 1991, 19 percent from venture-capital investment and 5 percent from trading.

A total of 44 companies, including the modarabas, are involved in leasing. The number has doubled in the last two years.

Leasing volume is expected to rise to more than 8 billion rupees (\$320 million), or roughly 3 percent

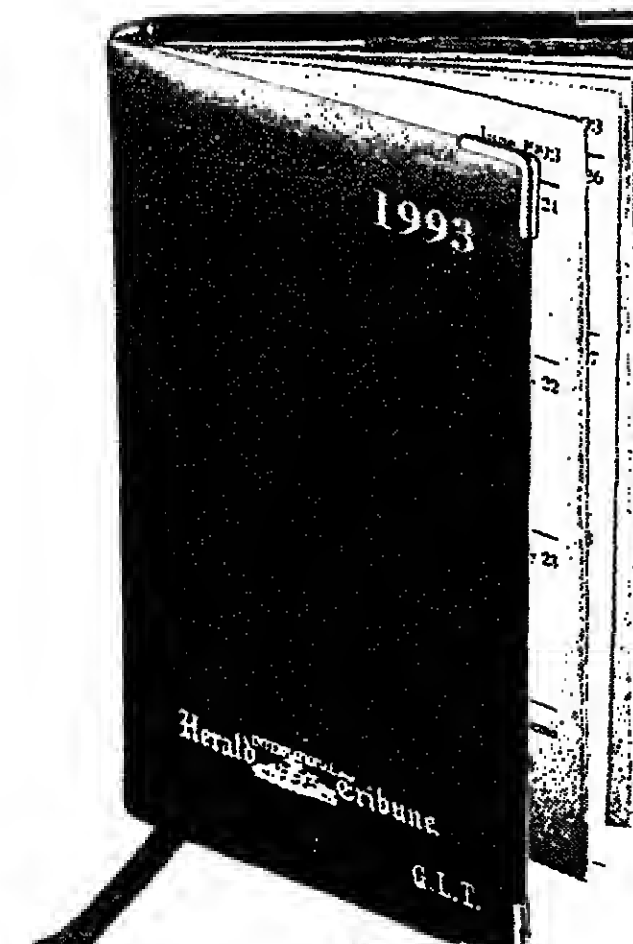
of fixed capital investment in Pakistan in 1992, said a report in a leasing seminar last week.

Opportunities have soared since the government embarked on a privatization program nearly two years ago, Mr. Abdullah said.

Private-sector expansion offers good prospects for leasing, he said. The government has sold 49 big industrial units out of more than 150.

One sector from which modarabas have so far been banned is real estate. But Mr. Abdullah said his authority was looking into ways to open up the housing construction business to modarabas.

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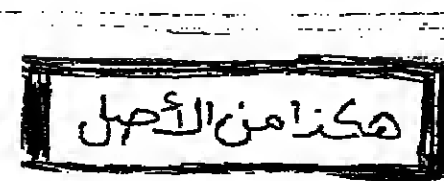
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Monday's Closing
The closing prices for the nationwide stock market are shown below. The closing prices on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Stock	Div	Yield %	High	Low	4 PM	Close
IBM			111 1/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4
Microsoft			54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Apple			43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Oracle			37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Novell			28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Lotus			24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Intuit			19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Visa			15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
MasterCard			14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Amgen			13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Genentech			12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Amgen			11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Genentech			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amgen			9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Genentech			8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Amgen			7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Genentech			6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Amgen			5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Genentech			4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Amgen			3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Genentech			2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Amgen			1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Genentech			1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

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Amgen			11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Genentech			10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Amgen			9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Genentech			8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Amgen			7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
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Amgen			1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Genentech			1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2

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(Continued on next page)

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SPORTS SOCCER

The Hooligan Threat Hangs Heavily Over World Cup '94

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — While international experts began acquainting their American counterparts on Monday with the difficulties of policing soccer hooligans, they did so with the understanding that one of their strongest allies will vanish when the World Cup debuts in the United States in 1994. FIFA, the world soccer organization, is taking down the fences.

"One thing I can tell you: We will not have fences and we will not have wires around the stadium fields," says FIFA's chief executive officer, Sepp Blatter, of plans for the 1994 World Cup in the United States. "There will be no fences towards the pitch. I think it would show our sport in a negative manner. I don't think it is the way to convince the American public to appreciate our sport."

A buffer separating volatile fans from the playing field is a necessary evil of modern soccer, says Malcolm George, assistant chief counsel of police in Manchester and a representative of English law enforcement at the 1990 World Cup and other international soccer tournaments. "There needs to be some degree of segregation of football grounds," warns George, without knowledge of Blatter's pronouncement.

But FIFA understands that Americans accept fencing only to protect fans from being hurt by baseballs and hockey pucks. The ultimate vision of the 1994 World Cup is to coax American soccer out from suburban youth leagues and into lucrative professional stadiums. Blatter realizes that the typical American soccer family would have quickly ascertained that soccer fences are designed to protect only the players and the referee. Such families, which buy video cassette recorders and watch rented movies in their living rooms for fear of the American night, likely would not have attended the next match.

"It is also the vision of our future in Europe," Blatter says. "Because if you put people in cages, they behave like animals." At any other time, U.S. law enforcement officials might privately laugh at the threat of soccer hooligans. Unlike gangs in U.S. cities, the European hooligans tend to avoid guns, and they are not generally known as drug dealers.

The three-day international seminar that began Tuesday at the FBI training center in Quantico, Virginia, will educate U.S. agents on the true threat of hooliganism. Twelve U.S. corporations have invested a minimum of \$7 million each to serve as sponsors of the World Cup. Plans are being developed to involve them in a new professional league beginning in 1995.

In the coldest political terms, televised reports of a European mob descending upon the typical American suburban soccer family would severely damage the U.S. soccer movement.

"We are absolutely determined to be sure that we host an incident-free World Cup," says Alan Rothenberg, chairman of World Cup USA 1994. Though the organizing committee has little

experience with senseless violence associated with international soccer, U.S. law enforcement officials are going to be asked to police hooliganism better than it's ever been policed before.

The English are not assured of qualifying for the final 24-team tournament, but concern won't die with them. Hooligan organizations are a threat in almost every European country. Of the 3.5 million tickets available for the World Cup, roughly 1.3 million will be allotted to FIFA for international distribution. Estimates are that 1 million foreigners will visit the United States for the World Cup. The tournament is likely to smash the World Cup attendance record of 2.5 million set two years ago in Italy, where the deployment of the national army was unable to prevent incidents, though some maintain the Italian methods incited violence.

"The greater the numbers, the higher the risk of a problem," George says. "At the last World Cup, of the 8,000 England fans, the hardcore group was very, very small. The potent troublemakers could be 200." These 200, if the number is indeed that small, are willing to dress in the colors of an opposing team to avoid detection. Working in groups, they are expert in manipulating frenzied and often drunken soccer crowds, converting them into instant mobs.

George believes that Sweden's mistake, as host of the European Championships in June, was its attempt to appease hooligans with cheap beer. "Alcohol and sport don't mix," he says. The football hooligan exploits any weakness. He is able to identify the people who are worse from drinking, and he can manipulate them. U.S. organizers have yet to decide their alco-

hol policy, according to Rothenberg. A World Cup source says, however, that the American brewery Budweiser recently agreed to invest \$7 million in the tournament as an "official marketing partner."

The newly named World Cup vice president of security, Edgar Best, a former FBI agent who oversaw the Los Angeles office and was security chief for the 1984 L.A. Olympics, has public-

ly rejected any hopes that the Atlantic Ocean will buffer the United States from hooligans. "Distance is no obstacle to those who do cause trouble," agrees George. "I'm not talking about the true football fan. I'm talking about those who are disposed to cause problems. I see them traveling to the most far-reached places."

"They will arrive on some kind of charter flight," says author Bill Buford, who infiltrated the English hooligans for his book, "Among The Thugs," which no doubt will be required reading among American police. "They will come off the plane in a stupor of drunkenness. They will have no money. They'll sleep on the streets, in public parks. They'll steal when they can, and they will be very drunk."

Best coordinated 56 agencies to police the L.A. Olympics, and he will use similar measures against the hooligans. Assets such as England's computerized network, containing information on known hooligans, could help to identify troublemakers at the U.S. border.

So successful has England become in maintaining security around its stadiums that hooligans are now inciting trouble elsewhere in the cities — which will only complicate American efforts to police them.

"These people know that if they cause problems in the stadium, we will be able to identify them," George says. "We've eradicated it from the stadium. So now it's on the streets. Every weekend, somewhere in England, there is football violence going on. It happens on transit to the game, in the city. It can happen in quite different ways. It can happen anywhere. It's one of the major problems in preventing it all."

The deputy police chief of Dallas, Rick Hatler, 41, who is the World Cup security planning coordinator for his city, attended the recent European championships after Germany beat Sweden in an evening semifinal in Stockholm. Hatler and a local police officer watched as fans converged at the main train station. The two officers followed a group of six to eight Swedes for two blocks until they reached the top of a hill.

"They started yelling, 'Whip the Germans! Whip the Germans!'" Hatler recalls. "In 10 minutes about 300 people came together at that intersection. Three or four folks that we thought were German got spit out of the crowd, getting shoved and jostled, and they went running off down the street toward the

train station, I believe, because they figured they would find police there."

No sooner had the Germans escaped than the crowd-become-mob stormed off in a new direction. Hatler saw one person throw a manhole cover through a window. Swedish police quickly arrested about 200, but not before three or four bystanders needed medical attention.

"I'd heard about hooligan activities, but how quickly they gathered, that surprised me," Hatler says. "I felt like there was some organization to it. I don't think that big a crowd could come together that quickly without some organization."

It was an important lesson for an American, and no doubt Hatler will repeat it at the Quantico seminar this week. He commended the Swedish police for doing "an outstanding job" of "containment." The question Hatler and others must consider, and no doubt they know the answer already, is whether Americans will accept "containment" as a suitable response to hooliganism.

"Sweden handled it well," George says. "I read in the newspapers that the disturbances were called riots. I would not describe what they had done as riots. They had serious disorder, but it was not a riot."

Rothenberg asks the American media to be judicious in its coverage of hooliganism, claiming that the outbreak of violence following the Chicago Bulls' winning of the National Basketball Association championship in June resulted in "more damage, more injury — by far — more problems than what was going on in Sweden."

"Yet nobody would ever say the NBA has a problem with thugs and hooligans; it does not,"

Rothenberg continues. "I would plead with you that you give the same perspective to the European soccer situation."

The Chicago police department reported that between 8 P.M. and midnight, 1,060 people were arrested, 61 police cars and 30 city buses were damaged, and 95 police officers were injured. A police spokesman said that he did not have information regarding other injuries.

"It wasn't like we had a situation where a number of people were trampled to death," the spokesman added. "Contrary to some of those soccer games where people are trampled to death, this was sporadic; it happened all over the city, it was a difficult thing but we got a handle on it in a couple of hours."

By and large, Americans don't know Gary Lineker from Paul Gascoigne, but they do associate international soccer with violence. The rest of the world, entranced by the sport, has learned to accept a level of "severe disorder." With little complaint they have watched several professional soccer leagues fail — and to judge from the TV ratings, they hardly even noticed the last World Cup. Furthermore, the World Cup is supposed to convince them to support the game, not to prove how much they can endure.

The three-day riots in Los Angeles that began April 29 captured more crimes on newsprint and privately owned videotape than had ever been chronicled in any previous such disturbances. The threat of soccer violence is going to be a major news story from the arrival of the first fans to the departure of the last. If hooligans are on the loose, they're going to wind up on American television, and, eventually, in those suburban living rooms.

Second of a three-part series

Leeds Requests Match at Home

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Leeds United officials requested Monday that UEFA order its third match with VfB Stuttgart in the Club Champions' Cup tournament to be played at the English team's home ground rather than a neutral site.

Leeds said it will await a reply before deciding whether to appeal UEFA's decision to opt for Stuttgart from the competition for fielding too many foreign players.

But a UEFA spokesman said "there is absolutely no chance of the match being played on their ground. It's not possible."

He said the Parc des Princes stadium in Paris was being considered for the match.

(Reuters, AFP)

Cardinals Stun Redskins on 2 Interceptions

By Richard Justice

Washington Post Staff Writer

TEMPE, Arizona — Sitting on an 18-point lead, with a third straight victory in sight, the Washington Redskins needed a fourth quarter that was efficient and smart.

But quarterback Mark Rypien was neither efficient nor smart Sunday, as cornerback Robert Massey returned two interceptions for touchdowns and the Phoenix Cardinals stunned the defending Super Bowl champions, 27-24.

The Redskins walked into the fourth quarter with a 24-6 lead and seemed to have subdued the Cardinals with a decent offensive day and a pounding defensive effort against quarterback Chris Chandler. Instead, they walked off the field with one of the most stinging defeats in Joe Gibbs' 12 seasons as coach.

Chip Lohmiller missed on a 40-yard field goal kick at time ran out to send the previously winless Cardinals onto the field in a mad celebration.

Lohmiller gets some of the blame, as does a defense that allowed the Cardinals an 85-yard drive for the winning touchdown. But it's Rypien, who threw three interceptions for a second straight game, who'll get most of the heat.

Now, at 2-2, the Redskins are struggling to stay in a division race that's being dominated by the unbeaten Dallas Cowboys and Philadelphia, who played Monday night at Veterans Stadium in Philadelphia.

In other games, United Press International reported:

49ers 27, Rams 24: In San Francisco, Mike Cofer kicked a 21-yard field goal with one second left to end Los Angeles' upset bid. Both teams scored 17 points in the fourth quarter. Cofer's winning kick came 2:49 after Los Angeles tied the score on Jim Everett's nine-yard pass to Flipper Anderson.

Broncos 20, Chiefs 19: In Denver, John Elway threw two touchdown passes in the final two minutes to beat Kansas City.

Elway threw a 25-yard touchdown pass to Mark Jackson with 1:55 to go — Denver's first touchdown in more than 12 quarters — then, after Denver was able to hold the Chiefs deep in their end of the field, Arthur Marshall returned the punt 28 yards and Elway threw a 12-yard pass to Vance Johnson with 38 seconds to play.

Raiders 13, Giants 10: In Los Angeles, Jeff Jaeger, who missed twice in the first half, kicked a career-best 54-yard field goal in the fourth quarter and the Raiders ended an eight-game losing streak. Jaeger kicked a 26-yarder and Tim Brown caught a 68-yard scoring pass from Todd Marinovich in the third quarter to help the Raiders come back from a 10-0 halftime deficit.

Chargers 17, Seahawks 6: In San Diego, Stan Humphries threw two touchdown passes to Anthony Miller to beat Seattle.

Dolphins 37, Bills 10: Dan Marino threw three touchdown passes for Miami and Louis Oliver returned one of his three interceptions 103 yards for a touchdown to tie an NFL record.

Miami won at Buffalo for the first time since 1986 by intercepting four of Jim Kelly's passes and turning five turnovers into 24 points.

Jets 39, Patriots 21: In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Browning Nagle threw two TD passes and the defense sacked Hugh Miller seven times in New York's first victory this season.

Colts 24, Buccaneers 14: Quarterback Jeff George celebrated his return by throwing two touchdown passes for visiting Indianapolis. George had missed the first three games of the season with a damaged thumb and two of his first four passes were intercepted.

Edberg Is No. 3; Computer Rules

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Stefan Edberg arrived in Australia on Monday, to defend his title in the Sydney Indoor tennis championships, and received the news that he had lost his No. 1 ranking to Jim Courier without either player hitting a ball.

Edberg also has slipped below Pete Sampras, who has achieved his highest ranking ever at No. 2. This week's Australian Indoor falls a week later than last year's on the ATP tour calendar so the 240 computer points that Edberg earned here in 1991 drop out of the calculations.

By contrast, Courier and Sampras had few points to lose from the week a year ago.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

In the second game of their exhibition chess match, Boris Spassky tried to trip up Bobby Fischer with an aggressive sacrifice, but his best efforts came to nothing.

Indeed, the whole end of the game featured very clever play by Mr. Spassky just to draw. Considering that he had White and the advantage of the first move, this had to be a disappointment.

Mr. Fischer had started with an extremely conservative defense, letting his king be caught in the center of the board. Was he trying to provoke his opponent to overreach himself and blunder? It nearly happened.

At least one grandmaster thought that Mr. Spassky's idea was quite correct, that it was his followup that was faulty. But either way, Mr. Spassky's play was not impressive.

Against the Saemisch Attack in the King's Indian Defense, disputing the center with 5...e5 is an old move that has hardly been seen in 20 years. Mr. Fischer used it in a game in the Olympiad of 1970, but then he brought his queen knight to c6 and now he chose 10...Na6. His new idea was to play 11...Nc7 to prevent the white queen knight from attacking with Nb5 and Nd6 after Fischer has weakened his d6 square with 12...c6.

Mr. Spassky's 17 Ng3 threatened to use the 18 Ng4 and 19 Nd6 route to achieve the same objective, virtually forcing Mr. Fischer to try to eliminate

the cramping e5 pawn with 17...f6. Mr. Spassky declined to exchange with 18 f6, probably judging that Mr. Fischer's isolated e5 pawn would not constitute much of a weakness.

Instead, he aggressively sacrificed a pawn with 18 Nc4! f6 19 f5, perhaps looking toward such a trap as 19...Bc4 20 Nc4 g1 21 e7! 22 Rf5 Rf8 23 Rg1 Rf7 24 Nd6! Rf6 25 Rg7 Kd6 26 Rd7!, winning a piece.

Mr. Fischer defended with 21...Nf6 and that move allowed him to stay a pawn ahead.

Nevertheless, Mr. Spassky found an elegant, dynamic way to draw, beginning with 34 Bg4. After 34...h3 35 Rh7 b2 36 Bf4! Rf6! 37 Bc5 Rg6 38 Kc4 (not 38

Kg2 Kh7 39 Bc7 Rg8!, which would yield Black rook for bishop) 38...Kh7 39 Bh2, he relied on his powerful bishop pair and the off-side placement of the black king to save the day.

On 50...Nc4, Black draws by 51 Bc4 Rb4 52 Kb6 Rb4 53 Kb5. For example, 53...Bd4 Bc5 54 Kb4 a5 55 Kb3 a2 57 Bb3 Kc6 38 Bb2 produces a theoretical draw.

After 59 Bb6, Mr. Fischer offered the draw and Mr. Spassky accepted in view of 59...Nd4 60 c7 Rd6 61 Kd6 Nb5.

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

White Spassky	Black Fischer	White Spassky	Black Fischer
1 44	Nf6	39 Rf7	Kf6
2 44	g5	31 R4f7	Bc5
3 44	Nc4	32 Bg7	Bd4
4 44	g4	33 Kf3	Rg8
5 44	c5	34 Bg4	B3
6 44	c6	35 Bc4	B4
7 44	Kc9	36 Bf4	Rf6
8 44	Nd7	37 Bc5	Kd7
9 44	Nf7	38 Kc4	Kf7
10 44	O-O	39 Bc2	Rc8
11 44	Ne7	40 Kf3	Ne6
12 44	Ne7	41 Bc1	Rb4
13 44	Kc7	42 Bb8	Rb4
14 44	Ne7	43 Bc7	Rb4
15 44	Bc7	44 a4	Bd2
16 44	Rd8	45 Bb8	a5
17 44	Ng3	46 Bc7	Bc3
18 44	Ne7	47 Bc5	Nf3
19 44	Bd4	48 Kc6	Nc2
20 44	Nf7	49 Kc4	Rb4
21 44	Nf5	50 Kc5	Nb3
22 44	Rg7	51 Bc5	Rb4
23 44	Rf7	52 Bb6	Ra1
24 44	Kf3	53 Bc3	B4
25 44	Rf7	54 Bc4	B4
26 44	Rf7	55 Bc4	B4
27 44	Rf7	56 Kc7	Rb4
28 44	Rf7	57 Kc7	Rb2
29 44	Rf7	58 Bc5	Rb5
30 44	Rf7	59 Bc5	Rb5
31 44	Rf7	60 Bc5	Rb5

BOOKS

THE DUKE OF PUDDLE DOCK: Travels in the Footsteps of Stamford Raffles

By Nigel Barley. 276 pages, \$24.95. Henry Holt & Co. Inc., 115 West 18th Street, New York, New York 10011.

Reviewed by Martin Walker

FOR the modern traveler, Raffles is business class on Singapore Airlines and a hotel that used to boast a certain seedy charm. The old bar where they used to serve a mean Singapore Sling under lazily creaking fans has now been spruced up and air-conditioned. There is a mock-modernity about the place under the old facade, but along with the Singapore cricket pitch, the Raffles Hotel is still one of the star attractions of the city's indulgent theme park on its imperial origins.

Few imperial proconsuls inspired the affection and respect that Stamford Raffles, an early 19th-century traveler in the Far East, botanist and governor, still commands in the trading city he founded. But these few colonial elites embraced the British Empire's commercial ethos with quite so much enthusiasm as the Chinese in Hong Kong and Singapore.

This book is about a rather different Raffles, the one who fought the Dutch in Java and Sumatra, and about the way he is seen today by non-Chinese people not quite so convinced of the primacy of commerce. It is also about the relations, then and now, between East and West, seen through the lives of Raffles and of Sukarno, the first leader of independent Indonesia. Beyond the geography of Southeast Asia and a common interest in nation-building, however, the parallels between the two men seem obscure, although they provide the excuse for some entertaining anecdotes.

This is a very odd and yet beguiling work. It is neither a travel book nor a biography nor an exploration, but a little of each, and earnest and lighthearted by turns. Nigel Barley is one of the most readable of anthropologists and, as assistant keeper at the British Museum, one of the most erudite of travel writers.

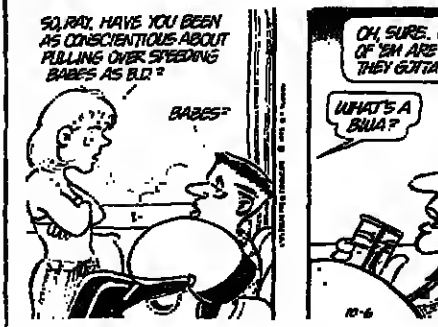
Barley darts back and forth from Raffles' heroic period in the last years of the Napoleonic wars, to Sukarno and the present day.

The title of the book comes from Raffles' ambition for honors. He got a knighthood, but no peerage, not even the mocking title to that unsavory patch of the London longshore known as Puddle Dock. He was born at sea, son of a ship's captain, and joined the East India Company as an office boy at the age of 14. Self-taught, he became a naturalist and scholar as well as administrator and trader.

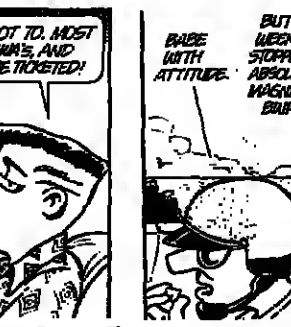
The charm of Barley's book is in his affectionate portrait of Raffles. But its strength lies in the cumulative portrayal of that endurance and the cultural depth of the people who put up with him and all those other Europeans who came looking for riches. Raffles, as the proper island-city of Singapore understands and still commemorates, left them rather more than he took.

Martin Walker, U.S. bureau chief of Britain's Guardian newspaper, wrote this for The Washington Post.

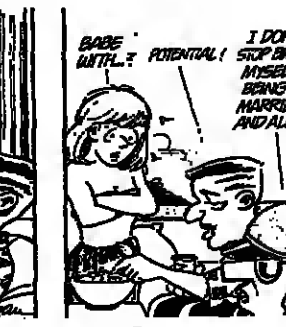
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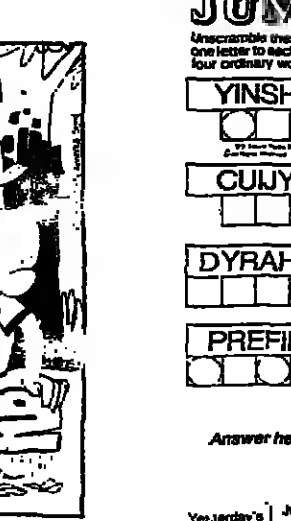
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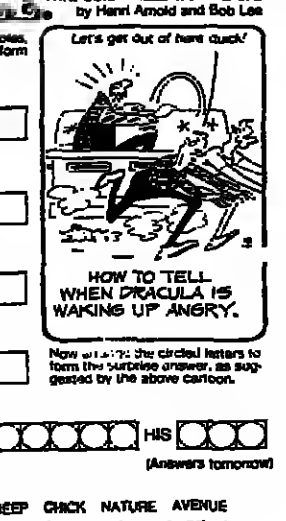
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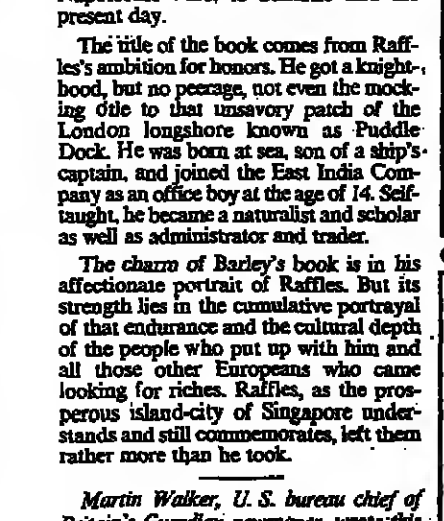
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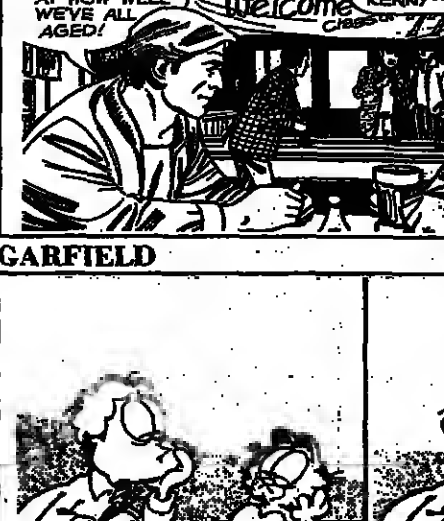
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SPORTS

BASEBALL

Fielder Joins Ruth By Leading Majors In RBIs 3d Year

The Associated Press NEW YORK — Cecil Fielder has gone where only one other baseball player has gone before. And that was Babe Ruth.

Fielder finished the season Sunday with 124 runs batted in to lead the major leagues in RBIs for the third consecutive year, only the second time in history that feat has been accomplished.

Fielder did it from 1907 through 1909 in the American League. Hoosier Wagner the same three years in the National League. Rogers Hornsby turned the trick in 1920-22, Puckey Medwick in 1936-38 and George Foster in 1976-78.

Fielder had 133 RBIs last year and 132 in 1990. "Things work to mysterious ways," Fielder said, crediting much of his success to the year he spent playing in Japan for the Hanshin Tigers.

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The Playoffs, World Series

All Times Eastern Daylight Time NATIONAL LEAGUE PLAYOFFS Tuesday Pittsburgh (Ortiz 15-11) at Atlanta (Smoltz 15-12), 8:39 P.M. Wednesday Pittsburgh (Jackson 6-12) at Atlanta (Avery 11-11), 8:07 P.M. Friday Atlanta (Glavine 20-8) at Pittsburgh (Walkerfield 8-1), 8:37 P.M. Saturday Atlanta at Pittsburgh, 8:37 P.M. Sunday Atlanta at Pittsburgh, 8:37 P.M. Tuesday, Oct. 13 Pittsburgh at Atlanta, 8:37 P.M. Wednesday, Oct. 14 Pittsburgh at Atlanta, 8:26 P.M. "If necessary"

Braves' Pitchers: From a Roll to Reeling

By Murray Chass New York Times Service ATLANTA — Do not pay attention to the statistics, their manager says. But how can you avoid the statistics? John Smoltz, whom Bobby Cox has named to pitch the Atlanta Braves' first game of the National League pennant play-off against the Pittsburgh Pirates, has won only one of his last 11 starts while losing six and compiling a 3.66 earned run average.

And Smith, with a 2.05 ERA, has been a marvel since he was summoned from the minor leagues at the beginning of August to replace an injured Mike Bielecki. He won seven of his 11 starts, and the Braves won the other four as well, all one-run decisions.

Plagued by a rib-cage ailment, Glavine needed four more starts before gaining No. 20. Then he missed two starts before returning for an ineffective start. Since then, however, he has had two strong outings: last Wednesday, when he allowed the Giants just one run in seven innings in a 1-0 loss, and Sunday, when he shut out the Padres for five innings.

But in his seven starts since his 19th victory, Glavine has averaged only five innings a game. His condition, whether physical or artistic, has prompted Cox to ignore his performance against the Pirates this season. A sound, effective Glavine surely would start the first playoff game, considering that he emerged from four starts against the Pirates with a 4-0 record, a 1.86 ERA and a .198 batting average against him.

The affliction affecting the starters that Cox doesn't see has struck the pitchers who work out of the bullpen, too. At this time a year ago Alejandro Pena was a perfect closer for the Braves after he acquired him from the New York Mets. He picked up 11 saves in 11 chances in the final month of the season, and then he added three more saves against the Pirates in the playoffs.

Edberg is a Computer... Barring and pitching statistics for both the National and American leagues will appear in Wednesday's International Herald Tribune.

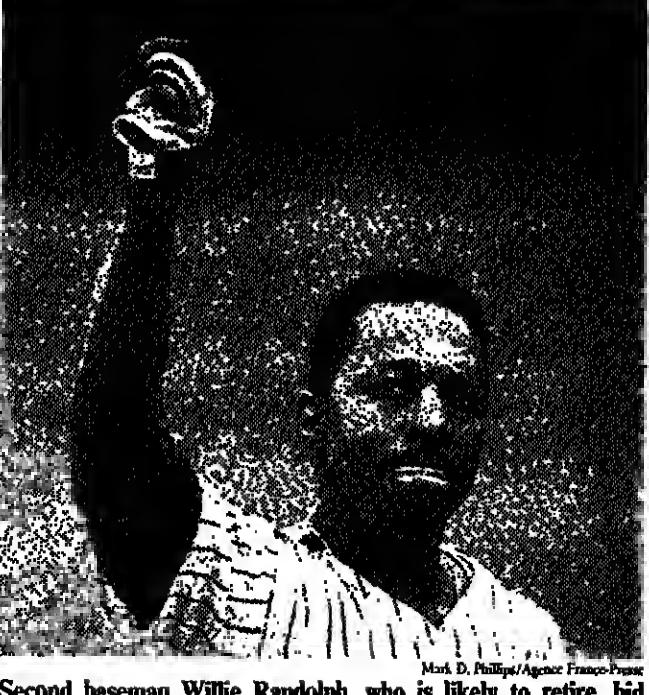
Edger Martinez and Gary Sheffield won their first batting titles Sunday while sitting the bench. Fred McGriff won the NL home run title with 35, the lowest total for an NL champion in a complete season since 1946.

Marquis Grissom of the Montreal Expos won his second straight NL steals title with 78, while Kenny Lofton of Cleveland led the AL with 66. It was only the second time since 1980 that Rickey Henderson didn't lead that category, and it was the first time a Cleveland player led since 1906, when Elmer Flick tied Washington's John Anderson at 39.

McGriff led the AL in slugging percentage at .585, while Chicago's Frank Thomas led in on-base percentage at .439. Bonds' .624 slugging percentage was the second-highest total in the NL since Hank Aaron's .669 in 1971. Bonds also led the league in on-base percentage at .459.

World Series Sunday, Oct. 17 American League at National League, 8:29 P.M. Sunday, Oct. 18 AL at NL, 8:29 P.M. Monday, Oct. 19 NL at AL, 8:29 P.M. Tuesday, Oct. 20 NL at AL, 8:29 P.M. Wednesday, Oct. 21 NL at AL, 8:29 P.M. Thursday, Oct. 22 NL at AL, 8:29 P.M. Friday, Oct. 23 NL at AL, 8:29 P.M. Saturday, Oct. 24 NL at AL, 8:29 P.M. Sunday, Oct. 25 NL at AL, 8:29 P.M. "If necessary"

TV, Radio Coverage Playoff and World Series games can be seen in the following countries, according to Major League Baseball International Partners. But check local listings to determine whether games will be carried live or on a delayed basis.



Second baseman Willie Randolph, who is likely to retire, bid farewell to Mets' fans. He has played for both New York teams.

How the NL Teams Match Up

The Associated Press NEW YORK — One year later, it's the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Atlanta Braves back in the National League playoffs, which open Tuesday night in Atlanta.

Each team won its division going away. The Pirates went into first for good on June 2, while the Braves did on Aug. 2.

Atlanta: Ron Gant. Hit .259 with 17 homers, 80 RBIs and 52 steals, down from 32 homers, 105 RBIs and 34 steals a year ago. Against left-handers, Lonnie Smith may be put in left with Gant moving to center, Otis Nixon moving to right and David Justice moving to the bench. Hit .257 with runners in scoring position (39 for 152).

Season Ends on High Notes and Low

The Associated Press Highlights from the last day of the 1992 season: A crowd of 50,421, the year's 68th sellout in Toronto pushed attendance to a major-league record of 4,028,318 as the American League East's winners finished off the regular season with a festive 7-4 victory over Detroit.

In Boston, the Red Sox beat an old rival, New York, but still finished 73-89 and in last place for the first time since 1932.

In Seattle, the Mariners, despite sweeping a three-game series from Chicago, still finished with the worst record in the American League at 64-98, 19 games below the mark of 83-79 a year ago.

In the National League, Chicago, Andre Dawson's 39th homer in the majors put him in second place among active players behind Dave Winfield's 406 and one ahead of Eddie Murray.

Atlanta: Terry Pendleton. Another stellar season, hitting .311 with 21 homers, a career-high 105 RBIs, 39 doubles and 199 hits, tied for the league lead. Hit .387 with runners in scoring position (63 for 163), and finished hot with 20 hits in 45 at-bats (444). He was just 5 for 30 in the playoffs last year, but rebounded to 11 for 30 (27) in the World Series with three doubles and two homers.

SCOREBOARD

Table with Major League Standings, National League, and Sunday's Line Scores.

Table with American League Standings, National League, and Sunday's Line Scores.

Table with German First Division, NFL Standings, and American Conference.

Table with Canadian Football League, Eastern Division, and Western Division.

Table with AP Top 25, National Conference, and French First Division.

Table with Transactions, American League, and National League.

Table with Transactions, American League, and National League.

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